Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, March 26, 1823. No. 1712

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Monday the fourteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors. Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 17th day of March in the Fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

HENRY GRAY.
SHERIFF.

Hackery & Carts' Badges.

WITH reference to the advertisement dated at this office 17th December 1822, and published in the Bombay Courier of the 21st of that month, directing the renewal of the BADGES of all Bullock Pleasure Hackeries, Horses Hackeries, and Labour Carts, notice is hereby given, that if any of these vehicles be found on the Public Roads, without the requisit BADGES nailed on the said vehicles, after the date of this advertisement, the owners will be fined in a sum not exceeding 50 Rupees, a moiety of which will be paid at this office to the informant.

By order of the Court of Petty Session
H. GRAY,
Clerk

BOMBAY
PETTY SESSION'S OFFICE,
13th March 1823.

જાહેરખબર

રેફેલા તથા ગાડાંઓનાં છાપા
ઓરટ પીટીશેશનનાં કુકંમથી
બલદનાં તથા ઘોડાનાં ઇશકીનાં
રેફેલાઓ તથા ભાડાનાં ગાડાં
વાલાઓને તારીખ ૧૭ મી ગઆ
દીજેમબર ૧૮૨૨ ને દીને કુકંમ
કીયો હતો જેનવા છાપા લીકે તે
કુકંમ તારીખ ૨૧ મી દીજેમબર
૧૮૨૨ ને દીને શ્રી મુંમબઇની કો
રીકે ૨ હાકીશમાં છાપીને જાહેર
કીયો હતો તેનાં બર કુકંમ હ
મે બીજી ખબર ઇઆંથી આ
પીકિયે આકિ ખબર છાપેઆ
પછે જેઓઇનાં બારકશને છાપો
ખીલવતે જડેલો નહી હોશે તે
બારકશ રશતામાં મલશે તો તે
નાં ચણી પાશેથી ઉખીઆ ૫૦
દંડ લેશે ને જેઓઇ તે બારકશ
પકડી લાવશે તે ચણીને ફિંડ
માંથી અરધો ભાગ આપશે *
તારીખ ૧૩ મી મારચ ૧૮૨૩
ઓરટ પીટીશેશનનાં કુકંમથી *
હેનરી ગરે *

કલારક

FOR SALE
At the Godowns
OF
Messrs. JOHN LECKIE & Co.

AT Rupees Twenty five per Dozen, in whole, and half chests, a small quantity of Blackburn's Old London Particular Madeira, bottled in England, just imported per the Ship *Triumph*.

Bombay, 26th March 1823.

Mr. GAMA,

VERY respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large that he has received by the TRIUMPH a fresh supply of the Medicines usually advertised by him. He also begs, at the same time, to state, that, from the long experience he has had in the preparation of Medical Compositions, he has been enabled to prepare those for the cure of Horses, and therefore hopes he will merit the approbation of those who may command his services in that way. He has alo good black Ink for the use of Offices.

Bombay, 26th March 1823.

Pleasure Boat,

THIS is a commodious and fast sailing Vessel, Brig Rigged, and complete in Stores. She was lately coppered has new sails and rigging, is Teak built and as she may be purchased for one her Value, is worthy the attention of person desiring a Vessel of her description. Particulars may be had application at this Office.

Bombay, 12th March

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
and
WITH THE CONSENT OF THE
MORTGAGEE
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
This Day, Wednesday, the 26th Inst.
A
Dwelling House,
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
MR. JOHN GORING,
Situated within the Town Walls,
IN
MILITARY SQUARE.

THE Premises may be inspected at any time; the title deeds are with Messrs. *Kempt and Co.* who will exhibit them to intending Purchasers, and make known the conditions of Sale.

Immediately after the House, Sundry Articles of Household furniture belonging to the Estate, also a Shigrampoe and two Horses.

Bombay, 26th March 1823.

OLD
Jamaica Rum.
Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons & Co.

HAVE on sale a few dozen of very superior old Jamaica Rum at the reduced price of 12 Rupees per dozen for ready money only.

Bombay, 26th March 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON
On Monday next the 31st Instant,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,
A SMALL BATCH OF
Fresh Arab & Persian
HORSES
Lately landed from the Gulph
property of an Arab Merchant.
TERMS OF SALE CASH;
Horses to be at the Risk of the
chser the moment the Lots are
own.
Bombay 26th March 1823.

RAFFLES,
FOR A COMPLETE SET
OF THE
ANCYCLOPÆDIA
BRITANNICA
FIFTH EDITION
IN 20 VOLS
With Nine Supplementary parts in Continuation,
Scheme
40 TICKETS AT 20 RS. EACH.
also
A PAIR OF
22 INCHES DIAMETER
GLOBES,

ON which are laid down the whole of the Stars and Nebulæ contained in the Astronomical Catalogue of the Revd. Mr. Wollaston F.R.S. compiled from the Authorities of Flamstead, Della Caille Hivelius, Mayer, Bradley Herschell and Maskellyne, with an extensive Number from the Works of Miss Herschell, Scheme 20 Tickets at 30 Rupees each at Messrs BAXTER &Co.

Bombay, 21st March 1823.

FOR SALE
5 Patent Chain Cables
LATELY IMPORTED
PER SHIP
SARAH,
Capt. Thacker,
FROM LONDON.

ONE of 60 Fathoms, 5-16ths Inch (equal to 4½ Inch Rope) Complete.
" 60 ½ (5½) "
" 60 13-16ths (8) "
" 80 1 Inch, (10½) "
" 90 1 ⅛ (15½) "

For Particulars apply to *Framjee Cowasjee* at his Office.

"TERMS CASH."

(4) Bombay, 5th March 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,
Bombay Castle, 15th March 1823.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract (paragraphs 7th a 9th) of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military department, dated the 13th September 1822.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military department, dated the 13th September 1822.

PARA 7th "We have permitted Charles Ducat M. D. to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, his rank will be settled at a future time.

8th. Captain Edward Pearson of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's ships of the ensuing season, 1822 | 23.

9th. Lieutenant Donald Mitchell, late of your Establishment, has resigned the Company's service with our permission from the 24th July 1822."

Bombay Castle 17th March 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the Engineer duties of Cutch and Kattywar to be separate from those of the Northern Districts of Guzerat. Ensign Charles Gran of the Corps of Engineers, is appointed Executive Officer in Cutch and Kattywar.

Mr. Henry Montague Cosby having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Triumph on the 11th Instant, and produced the Certificate of his appointment, as a Cadet of Infantry, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him on the Establishment as such, from that date.

Mr. Cosby is promoted to Ensign; his date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the grant of hutting money, to Hospital assistants of the 1st and 2d class with Native Battalions at the rate of Rupees (4) four each, the allowance being drawn only under the circumstances and in the manner specified in the General Order of 31st October last, granting hutting money to native troops.

Sub assistant Surgeon Moreas being reported incapable of duty at present, is relieved from the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Nautilus.

Bombay Castle 18th March, 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to establish, experimentally, an Opthalmic Institution at this Presidency for the admission of all persons in His Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's military or Marine services, or persons employed permanently in any of the departments under Government, and for affording relief also to Natives of every description who may be afflicted with disase of the Eye, and may apply at the Institution for advice.

A Superintendent is to be appointed to the immediate charge of the Institution under the general superintendence and controul of the Medical Board.

The following arrangement for the admission of Patients is made, until the utility or otherwise of a permanent Institution shall be established, after a sufficient trial.

The men belonging to His Majesty's service requiring operations on the Eye are to be accommodated in the depot Hospital for His Majesty's troops.

Europeans belonging to the Hon'ble Company's service, in the European General Hospital.

Sepoys and other Natives in the Native General Hospital.

The establishments already belonging to these Hospitals are to afford such attendance on Opthalmic patients, as the superintendent of the Institution may think necessary, without incurring any material additional expense to Government.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to call for returns from every European Regiement and Native Battalion on the Establishment of men labouring under blindness, or diseases of the Eye, capable of being removed or benefited by operation, with a view that they may be ordered to the Presidency, in such numbers at one time, as may be deemed expedient. Commanding Officers of Corps and heads of departments will explain to Persons afflicted with cataract, but otherwise fit for the service, that if they are likely to be benefited by surgical operation and will not submit to it, their claim to a pension will be rejected.

The Medical Board will direct regular returns to be kept of all patients who may be operated on, distinct-

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

by specifying the state of each, prior to operation, and the result, or degree of benefit that has been obtained by each, and as he Members of the Board will individually examine the different cases, they will report to the Government their opinion on the general utility of the measure, as soon as they shall have satisfied themselves on the subject.

Assistant Surgeon Richmond of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons in the medical charge of the depot of King's troops at Colaba, who appears eminently qualified for the duty, from the testimonials he has produced from some of the most eminent occulists of great Britain, is with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, appointed Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Institution; an Assistant Surgeon from the Hon'ble Company's Medical Establishment will be appointed to do duty with His Majesty's 4th Dragoons during Mr. Richmond's absence.

The Superintendent of the Institution is allowed to charge Rupees (30) Sixty per mensem for a Palankeen to enable him to visit the different Hospitals. His personal salary will be fixed hereafter.

Bombay Castle 20th March 1823.

Mr. Acting Assistant Surgeon Mack having arrived at the Presidency, for the purpose of proceeding to Europe, under the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 3d April 1822, published in General Orders of the 20th September last, and having obtained permission to proceed to England via Persia, will cease to be borne on the returns of the Presidency from the day of his embarkation.

Assistant Surgeon L. Hathway having returned from furlough to sea on sick certificate, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that he resume charge of the Lunatic Asylum, from Assistant Surgeon Ducat.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased, in reference to the 4th article of the Camp Equipage Regulations, to authorize the construction of a tent differing in description from a subaltern's, for the exclusive use of warrant officers, including those of a corresponding rank in the Medical department, directs that the tents in question, be issued for the future to that class of persons, instead of a subaltern's tent as has hitherto been the practice.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 26th Feb. 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

With reference to the 16th Clause of the Proposals for the formation of a Monetary Fund for the benefit of the Widows and Children of Officers of His Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies, the following abstract account of the Receipts and Disbursements of that Fund is published in general Orders.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

W. CROKER, *A. A. Gen.*

Abstract of Fund for the benefit of Widows and Children of deceased Officers of His Majesty's Service in India, from 1st January to 31st December, 1822.

	Sa. Rs.	A	P
Balance in the hands of the Agents on 1st January 1222	3832	8	10
Received Amount of Subscriptions, &c during the year ending 31st December 1822,.....	10775	2	9
Sicca Rupees	14607	11	7
Disbursements during the year ending 31st December 1822,	13590	0	10
Balance in the hands of the Agents 1st Jan. 1823,.....Sa. Rs.	1017	10	9

(Signed)
McCLINTOCK, MORTON & CO.
Agents to the Military Fund.

DEPENDENCY.

A Government 6 per Cent. Note—unremittable for Sa. Rs. 10,900, with Interest from 30th September, 1822.

(Signed) McC. M. and Co.

This Institution since its Establishment in July 1820, has granted relief as follows:

To the Widow and 3 Children of a Lieut. H. M. 53d Regt.....	3789	12	4
To two Children of a Captain H. M. 87th Regt..	2280	0	0
To the Widow and 3 Children of a Quarter Master H. M. 62th Regt.	4087	3	9
To the Widow and Child of a Lieut. 30th Regt.....	2744	7	6
Subsistence to 4 Children of a Major H. M. 53d Regt.....	1257	6	7
To the Widow of a Quarter Master H. M. 47th Regiment,.....	770	6	0
Sicca Rupees	14929	4	2
And there remains admitted Claims not yet paid which will be particularized in due time, about,.....	9000	0	0

(Signed)
McCLINTOCK, MORTON & CO.
Agent to the Military Fund.
(A true Copy.)
W. CROKER, *A. A. Gen.*

28TH FEBRUARY, 1823.

At a General Court Martial held at Bangalore, on the 12th day of July 1822, and continued by adjournments to the 3d October 1822, Assistant Surgeon Moore F. Finan of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, was arraigned on the following Charges, viz.

1st Charge. "For highly improper and unbecoming conduct, in his professional Character, in having between the 18th of May and 4th June 1822, when stationed at Fort St. George, Madras, used unwarrantable and abusive language to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's 54th Regiment when applied to by them, for Medical Aid, either for themselves, or others of the Regiment, but particularly to the following Individuals, viz. to Sergeant John O'Hara, the late Sergeant Joseph Ford, Sergeant Robert Chambers, Corporal James Lomax, Lance Corporal Henry Grief, Private Henry Riches, Private John Gravestock, and Private Nicholas Greenham: such conduct on the part of Assistant Surgeon Finan being prejudicial to His Majesty's Service, and tending to defeat the Intention of his Officer, as notified in Regimental Orders, dated Fort St. George, Madras, 10th May 1822."

2d Charge. "For very ungentlemanlike conduct when at Breakfast, in the Officers Mess Tent, in Koratoore new Chuttram, on the Morning of the 7th June 1822, tending to subvert the harmony of the Mess, insulting to an Officer present, and generally offensive to the Officers there assembled: in having grossly abused, and violently threatened, in his master's presence, the Servant of an Officer.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Opinion. "The Court having deliberately considered the whole matter that has been brought before it, is of opinion, with reference to the first Charge—That Assistant Surgeon Moore Finan, of H. M. 54th Regiment, is guilty of improper and unbecoming conduct, in his professional Character, in having between the 18th May, and 4th June 1822, used abusive language to several of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, when applied to by them for Medical Aid, either for themselves, or others of the Regiment: But, the Court does fully acquit Assistant Surgeon Finan, of any intention thereby to prejudice His Majesty's Service, or in any degree to defeat the object of his Commanding Officer, as notified in Regimental Orders, dated Fort St. George Madras, 10th May, 1822."

"The Court considers it a duty further to state its opinion, that in useing the language alluded to Assistant Surgeon Finan was influenced by feelings of almost excusable irritation, proceeding partly from his own debilitated and delicate state of health, superadded to a prevailing conviction that the Sick men generally (and particularly in the case of Private Heaton) were not brought to him for Medical Assistance so immediately as the nature of the Epidemic then raging rendered essentially requisite."

"With reference to the Second Charge the Court finds Assistant Surgeon Moore F. Finan of H. M. 54th Regiment guilty of having in some measure disturbed the harmony of the Mess, during the breakfast hour, at Keratoore new Chuttram, on the morning of the 7th June 1822, by having abused and threatened, in his Master's presence, the Servant of an Officer; But the Court does acquit Assistant Surgeon Finan, of all and every other part of the said Charge."

Sentence. "The Court having found the Prisoner, Assistant Surgeon Moore F. Finan, of H. M. 54th Regiment, guilty as above, does by virtue of the Articles of War sentence him, the said Assistant Surgeon Moore F. Finan to be reprimanded, at the discretion, of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Revision. "The Court having reconsidered its Proceedings adheres to its former Opinion and Sentence on the following grounds, viz.

"That with regard to the first Charge, nothing prejudicial to His Majesty's Service, or calculated to defeat the intention of his Commanding Officer, was proved against Assistant Surgeon Finan.

That with regard to the 2d Charge nothing ungentlemanlike, insulting or offensive was proved against Assist. Surgeon Finan.

"And the Court did under the above conviction, endeavour to exclude from its former opinions and finding every expression in the original Charges that appeared to it of a very serious nature.

Confirmed,
(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,
Genl. Comr. in Chief.

The importance of this case having occasioned a reference to Bengal, His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bt. K. C. B. has not been able to make an earlier communication to the Troops of his sentiments.

He is now enabled to say, that the Most Noble the late Commander in Chief in India accords with him in opinion, that the penalty does not bear a just proportion to the offence.

It is now only necessary for his Excellency to record his strong disapprobation and censure of the conduct of Assistant Surgeon Finan. He is to be considered as released from arrest and will return to his duty with his Regiment.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MY DEAR ED.

Truth we are told is a fine thing, and will prevail; to give it utterance therefore, is no puff in the evil sense; and I *may* assert, without fear from smiles, or dread of contradiction, that there is "*a Good hand or two*" among your contributors; which, if any reader doubts after a due perusal of my papers, (or his own,) why then, as the peer-poet says, "I am sorry for him." For my own part, a feeling of this excellence has put me in such good humour with myself, that I think you ought *subitamente*, to issue a decree of Editorial Eulogy. I am sure that all your *gentle* readers will join in sentiments of thanks. I have not shrouded myself in the filmy veil of a misleading letter—in a name like mine there is something tangible—some groundwork as it were, for panegyric, which one vainly seeks for in A. B. or Q. or X. Y. Z. By fixing my name without disguise to my *first* paper, you have been enabled to stretch out the right hand of Fellowship in full assurance of Identity, and to say "I desire more of your acquaintance, good Master Abu-Jaad." Well, and you shall have it, for what *can* be more delicious than being amused by a fellow like me? What a rare sack of treasures do I possess! Another E

caccio with a thousand days instead of ten, were a mere drop in the ocean to such draughts of nectar as I'll give yé *

It just now happens to strike me, that Addison says somewhere, (at least I think 'tis Addison, but the chitty chatty mood I am in takes away the inclination to get up and look; therefore Addison says somewhere) that a lady seldom writes her real sentiments till she comes to her postscript: Now, for aught I know, it is the case with me at this moment; I shall therefore, with a hop, skip, and Jump (like Milton's Devil when high o'erleaping all bound, he scorned to touch with his feet, the lovely freshness of the banks of Paradise,) append mine herewith.

P. S.—Just as I was going to fold this up, I was interrupted by a violent knocking at the Door. It was a noise, I thought, familiar to my ears, and accordingly, who should burst in upon my Solitude but Anderson, you know Anderson; the Librarian I mean: it was him, good luck to him I say, for a very good sort of a pretty behaved man. In he tripped with one of his best morning bows, quite *A l' Aide du Camp*, and lugging from underneath his coat a parcel, he speedily divested it of the envelope, and presented to my enraptured view the following new Books, just imported. What a treat! I've diddled the L——S——completely; but mum's the word; on your life, be silent as the Grave. "I have only time now to acquaint you with the titles of them, but after the Holidays you shall have the perusal of all.

Works just published.

1. Twelve months Adventures of a Purple Velvet Cap, with some account of a fawn-coloured sarsenet one. By Jane Juliana Wilhelmina Opium, 12mo. 4 rupees boards.

"This is a very pretty, interesting story, and "well merits public encouragement; it is enli- "vened by a variety of lively sketches of man- "ners calculated to improve the heart and en- "large the understanding."

EDIN. REV. No. 245.

2. A treatise upon Blushes and Honourable Courtship, with a few desultory thoughts respecting man-slaughter; to which is added a loose hint or two about Mrs. Wellun's Garters, 3 vols. 8vo. by Sir Pythagoras McGrab, Knt. Author of Lectures upon miscarriage; a Hindu Trajedy: An Elegy to Buonaparte, and many other *standard* works.

"This work is of a very superior *Caste*; it "displays acquirement, and communicates in- "struction; it has the merit of systematic arrange- "ment, and seems peculiarly adapted for the "use of those persons who seek to acquire the "*outlines of a branch of knowledge* so necessary "to will away a leisure hour."

MON. REVIEW.

"This is an elaborate and fine production. "The Language is nervous and chaste; and at "every line, we recognize the scholar, the Gen- "tleman, the friend of good order, and of our ve- "nerable Institutions."

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

3. Iron Coffins and *Huffing* Wives a Traji c a drama in three acts, interpersed with songs. By Lady—price 2 rupees.

JEM.—Says I, I will live single,
Jemima.—Oh! enough,
My sentimental heart is up to snuff,
But we are here; we must adore; we'll meet—
(If I take time or tea, I like it sweet!)
We 'll meet by stealth.

o by the same author.

n Ode to my Grandmamma's Nose.

Nil nisi bonum: There's nothing left but bone. Price five anas sewed.

5. Horæ Homileticæ, or 1200 Skeleton discourses on Regeneration, Hypocrisy, and the new Birth, by the Reverend Methodisticus Doodle of Braze nose, 15 Vols. 4to. price seven Rupees and a half.

"We are acquainted with no work in the "English Language, which, within so *small* a "compass, contains so much valuable matter. "It discovers no fondness for the silly customs "of antiquity, but is bold, serious, and scrip- "tural, though on *some points*, the Author "differs from Divines of established reputation."

EVANG. MAG. & MISSIONARY. REG.

6 The Pirate, a Novel in 3 Vol. translated from a valuable Arabian manuscript in the library of his Highness the Imam of Muscat, by K. Cavaliero Giuglielmo CHEEMI GWEE, Gran Croce de l'ordine della Lione e Sole Barone della Rooi Seeah; Birbone e Coglione. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Dedicated by permission to his Excellency Sidy Ramah Ebn Jaffer. 50 Rupees.

"No book can possibly possess a higher in- "terest, than this which is now before us; it is "the production of one of the most *brilliant* "characters that has appeared in our days;—and "it treats of a period of history which we con- "sider as important as any that has occurred "since the time of the celebrated Buccaneers."

BRIT. REVIEW., No. 2000.

"We must now take leave of this *glowing* "and *original* performance. It will, we think, "always continue to stand by itself amongst "imaginative compositions, uniting a greater "number of high qualities than almost any "other. Speaking in the garb of fiction it pro- "mulgates some of the greatest moral truths; "nothing can be more noble that its spirit; it is "full of *courage*, of HONOUR and of fire, and "is chargeable with no sacrifice to prejudice, "to *interest* or power. We are inclined to re- "gard it as a work which will be read in dis- "tant ages; the DEDICATION, is conceived in "the happiest style; its felicitous turns of ex- "pression, and the playful *naivete'* that pervades "it altogether, is, we think, alone worth the "money it is published at."

QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 970.

7 Stratagems at Whist, with the newest method of covering a Revoke, and of diddling your Antagonist of the odd trick, exemplified by a number of pleasing and instructive facts.

By an Artist, 10 rupees sewed.

This little book has very justly been called by an eminent Professor, "Grey hairs for a green "head."

8 An Enquiry into the antiquity of the game of Billiards. Burn the author of Ecclesiastical Law, "and Justice of the Peace," proved not to be the Inventor,; also a refutation of the Vulgar opinion that he ever made a *Cannon*, or even knew how to *pocket a Ball*—12 Vols. 8 vo. price 75 rupees,—Translated from the french of Mon. Raimondi, Ancien Magistrat and Member of the Institut.

We are really at a loss what to commend most strongly in this work. It is distinguishd by great *depth* and *profundity of thought*, and by a chaste, and perspicacious flow of diction. Reasoning from what we have read, it appears that the Burnian Controversy, which has so long agitated and perplexed our learned Acadamies, is now set at rest in the most satisfactory manner. The great *labour* and *industry* exhibited throughout the whole work, reflects the highest credit upon the intellectual powers of this *distinguished* and *amiable* Author.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

For our parts we like such olios; they are *Invitations* to the Temple of *science*, and finger posts to direct us on our path. Mr. R. has turned to good account his *vast* talents, and we wish him every success.

EDINB. REV.

9 A few choice Recipes in cookery, to which is added six dissertations on the natural philosophy of Love, after the manner of Buffon, arranged and compiled by Margaret Eliza Poodle and Fatima Fiddlefaddle.—2 Vols. 12ms. 20 rupees. The dissertations may had separately, price 19 rupees *stitched*

This is a charming and fascinating publication, and we have no doubt, will be considered a desideratum by all young Women entering into life.

FEMALE MONITOR.

From the multitude of rare recipes with which these ingenious ladies have enriched the Kitchen, we shall gratify our numerous readers by selecting one, that has been spoken of as exceedingly nice and piquant, "for either Tripe, "calves-head, cow-heel, or cold-meat,"—it is this.

"Benton Sauce,—Chop or Scrape some "Horse-radish very fine, then put to it, of Gar- "lic-vinegar, a table spoonful,—of mustard, "Sugar, and black pepper, a tea spoonful each; "stir the whole into half a pint of melted but- "ter." N. B.—If wanted for *coldmeat*, "you "may leave out the melted butter."

EDIN. REV.

We do not remember, during the whole course of our critical Labours, ever being so highly amused, as we are with the little work now before us. The fair Authoresses have a happy knack of *calling things by their proper names*, which cannot be sufficiently extolled. In old Mrs. Glass, we read of the "Haunch-Bone;" in Henderson's cookery, it is called "Edge Bone;" in Domestic Management "Aitch Bone;" in Reynold's cookery, "Ische-Bone;" in Mrs. Lydia Fisher's prudent housewife, "Ach-Bone;" and in Mrs. McDonald's Gude-wife, "Hook-Bone." *We* have also seen it spelt Each-Bone, and Ridge-Bone, but we perfectly coincide in the propriety of the appellation given to it in the Book under review, of "NOTCH-BONE," and as such, we shall hereafter distinguish it in our *cusine*.

QUARTERLY REV, 654.

P. S.—Secundo. I have no time to copy any more; my housekeeper is calling; it is past seven o'clock, and the *Notch-Bone* will be overdone, she says, if I don't hasten, so adieu, I'll write you next post.

P. S.—Terzo. Can you lend me, from your own collection, or from the library of any friend, two works that I am greatly anxious to see—one of them, is "Crabbe's Synonyms of the English Language &c. and the other, a little pamphlet called Cornaro's Art of preserving Health? if you can get them for me—they shall be taken great care of, and returned in a few days."

ABU JAAD.

MARCH, 24TH 1823.

CAMP DEESA ON THE BUNNAS.
March 13th 1823.

MR. EDITOR,

Last evening I had the pleasure of perusing the letter from Poonah in your Paper of the 5th Instant.

Bagdad's performance, though good, did not surprise me, having seen a match of the same nature but greater difficulty decided some months since with apparent ease to the horse, and 7½ minutes within the hour; for the amusement of your sporting readers I send you some of the particulars of the Match I allude to.

A bet was offered that Muscat could not gal-

lop 16 miles in the hour, the first 10 miles of which, he was to complete in the first half hour or lose the match, to carry 10s. 7lb (which is 3s. 3lbs, more than Bagdad carried) and to start without any training. The bet was accepted, and the match won in the manner I have described. Muscat was pulled up once to have his mouth washed, and at two other times he walked for a considerable distance. Muscat is neither remarkable for a flat head, or a round one, great display of blood or of great scarcity. was bought of Higgs in 1819, and is now 8 years old.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your well—wisher,

A SUB.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Amongst the many objects of interest which attracted my observation in a recent tour of the Continent of Europe, my recollection dwells with peculiar interest on that celebrated monument of national pride and glory the Hospital of the Invalids at Paris.

Altho' our foundation of a similar description at Chelsea, is conducted on a plan more conducive to the happiness of the old Soldier, still that air of imposing grandeur so conspicuous in all the public edifices of our neighbours is wanting – to the Hospital of the Invalids no out pensioners are attached, so that you have in one focus all the disabled Veterans of the French army presented to your view – the regularity, order, and method observable throughout this splendid establishment have been deservedly eulogized, and I shall never forget the sensations I experienced, at beholding those men whose renown has been spread over the earth, employed in the quiet cultivation of their little flower gardens and carefully cherishing a few lilies and daisies!—My intention however, Mr. Editor, in thus intruding on you is, not to trouble your readers with a description of what they must all have either seen or read of, but to endeavour to call their attention to a subject, which may contribute to the happiness and comfort of the Veterans of our Indian army.

It is now upwards of the fifth part of a century since I landed as a Cadet on the shores of India. —our army has during that period been doubled, and I am deemed a fortunate man in being the second Captain in my Regiment—Now, Mr. Editor, not having entirely forgotten the use of my slate, or the lucubrations of the renowned Tommy Dilworth, I have amused myself this morning in calculating the probable period in which a young man, now entering the service, may hope to attain the elevation to which I have ascended, and find it to be (not to trouble you with the minutiæ of my calculation) just *forty two years, nine months and eleven days*.—So that (we will if you please discharge the odd months and days, which at three score years are a matter of moonshine) supposing the youth to have attained 18 years of age on his arrival in India, he *may* be a Captain of a Company on his *sixtieth birth day!*—This, Mr. Editor, might have been a topic for badinage with the military of Methusalah's day, but is no joking matter in the present.

Amidst the numerous plans I have resolved in my mind, for the purpose of rendering these old young officers comfortable in the decline of life, I think an establishment, which might in its' most praiseworthy respects resemble the French Hospital of Invalids, would be the most eligible. I therefore take the liberty of throwing out a few hints for the consideration of those, whose interests are so materially at stake.

1st.—It would be necessary to establish a fund —this might easily be effected on the system of our present military fund.

2nd—An Edifice should be erected of dimensions capable of containing 1000 inmates. I would suggest old woman's Island as the appropriate scite of the building.

3rd.—Candidates should be subject to a most rigid inspection—no subaltern *under* 60 *years of age* should be admitted, or who was able to march round and salute without stiffness—nor should any one be admitted bearing any traces of juvenility, or who was not in every respect what is irreverently denominated "a complete old woman"—other regulations would readily present themselves, but an unpleasant Catastrophe which recently befel an old friend of mine points out the necessity of a strict enforcement of my 3rd suggestion. You must know, Mr. Editor, that my friend had hitherto sported a fine jet black head of hair, with eye brows, eye lashes, whiskers, and an enormous pair of mustachios of a similar hue. At a review of his Regiment, however, a few days ago, he made his appearance (to the horror and dismay of his men) in Anglesea-blue hair, scarlet eye-brows and eye-lashes, his right mustache and whisker jet-black, and his left white as unsullied snow!!—This was the fault of his villainous barber who had misapplied all the ingredients for colouring, or not applied them at all, and occasioned my friend to sport a colour, which altho' stilish enough in a dandy lounging coat, is a confounded queer one for a head of hair!—

I shall conclude, by suggesting the encouragement which such an Asylum as I propose, would hold out to young men entering the service-Imagine, Mr. Editor, the sensations of the Candidate for Military renown, at beholding his predecessors in the career of glory enjoying (unmolested by parades) the refreshing sea-breezes of old woman's Island, and reposing their aged limbs under the shadow of its palm trees!—

Hoping some of your more able correspondents may improve on my suggestions.

I remain yours,

BENEVOLUS.

KATTYWAR,
14th March 1823.

P. S. By the bye, I wish you gentlefolks at the Presidency would be more indulgent to us Katties when we visit you—you neither allow us to smoke cheroots, or put our feet on the table.

TO ——— ———

ON PARTING.

Good night! and is it thus we part
Sweet Girl, sole Empress of my heart,
My heart, which ere till now was free,
And owns no claims but those on thee;
Then why again that sigh my love,
What anxious cares can thus thee move,
And make thy bosom heave so fast.
Again,—that's deeper than the last,
Nay look not so, one tender smile,
And I will kiss you all the while,
By Heavens it is indeed too much
At parting last thy looks were such,
Can you dear Girl believe that I,
Am false, who oft by your bright Eye
Have swore, I never could be blest
Till in a place within my breast,
I lull to slumber all your woes,
And banish care, and other foes.
Think on the vows you pledged to me,
And think on those I pledged to thee,
Search deep your heart, and if you find,
You have by me been used unkind,
I will each angry look forgive,
And strive through forwnings yet to live;
But if relentless still, Adieu
To love, all heart-worn cares, and you.
Alas;—— —— it's hard to break
Links of fondness, or to shake,
Attachments such as mine e'en now,
Although I make my parting vow.
Go Dear Girl, go, may Haven forbear
To place on thee it's world of care.

J. B.
M. E.

Bombay,
25th March 1823.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Lines sent by Wissonath, *tho' good, are not sufficiently correct for publication. They will therefore be dealt with according to the writers desire.*

Benevolus *has our thanks.*

A Sholapore Sportsman *will observe by adverting to our last, that the performance of a country horse at Poonah to which his letter refers, has already been noticed.*

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH MARCH 1823.

The arrival of the Ship Marquis of Hastings at Madras, Capt. Barclay from Portsmouth the 23rd of October, has put us in possession, thro the medium of our contemparies at the Sister Presidency of English news to the 22d of the same month.

From the Papers thus received, it does not appear certain, that the appointment of Lord Amherst to the Governor General Ship of India, up the period when the Hastings sailed, had, in reality taken place, although there appeared to exist little doubt of his being the successful candidate. The following Article however, from a London Paper of the 16th of October, and copied by us from the Madras Government Gaz. speaks of the arrangement as having been completed.

"We understand the question is at length determined relating to the appointment of the Governor General of India. The jarring interests of Mr. Canning and Lord Liverpool have been reconciled, and Lord Amherst leaves England to replace the Marquis of Hastings, with as little delay as possible.—*Morning Paper.*

Spain is reported to be still in a turbulent state; but the Greeks, we rejoice exceedingly to find, are confirmed in a complete and glorious victory.

Particulars of the execution of General Berton will be found in our after pages. One of his associates had committed suicide.

The following Ships have been taken up at the India House for the present Season.

The Royal George, for Bengal and China to be afloat the 14th October 1822, sail to Grasvesend the 29th do. stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 4th December.

The General Kyd and Kent for Bengal and China.

Herefordshire, Inglis, and Farquharson, for Bombay and China.

Repulse for St. Helena, Bencoolen and China, to be afloat 13th November, 1822, sail to Gravesend 28th do. stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 3d January 1823.

The Hythe and Windsor—for Bengal and China.

The Bridgewater for St. Helena, Bombay and China, to be afloat the 13th December, sail to Gravesend 27th do. stay there 30 days, & be in the Downs 2d February, 1823.

The Waterloo, and Scaleby Castle, for Bombay and China.

The Kellie Castle and Atlas for Madras and China to be afloat 27th December, sail to Gravessend 11 January, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 16th February, 1823.

The Vansittart—for China direct, to be afloat 24th February 1823, sail to Gravesend 12th March, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 17th April.

The private Ships *Eliza Timandra* and *Ogle Castle*, were to be despatched for Madras in November.

The Melpomene and Euphrates are advertised in a London Paper of 22d October to sail for Bombay, the former "immediately," the latter on the 15th November.

Under the head of English news will be found an interesting case of recent atrocious piracy, to which we direct the attention of our readers. This subject having been brought to the consideration of the Legislature by a petition from many highly respectable Merchants of Liverpool, and strengthened by a second petition from the Ship owners of London, containing similar complaints, measures, no doubt, will speedily be adopted to suppress aggressions characterised by the most wanton destruction of property, and the most brutal cruelty.

The second anniversary meeting of the Bombay Highland Society took place on Friday last at Lowjee Castle under the auspices of the Hon'ble the Governor, on which occasion, a sumptuous dinner was given by its members, and some new subscribers were added to the institution. The Evening was passed with great cordiality and satisfaction, and the Company, which consisted of about one hundred Gentlemen, did not separate until a late hour.

We are concerned to state that a few cases of Cholera have lately occurred in our Hospitals; the management however of this direful Complaint is now so well understood, that few of them, we hope, will terminate fatally.

The following Heads of Intelligence from China, per Ranger, Capt. Clark, which left China on the 30th January, have been communicated to us.

The price of Bengal Cotton is quoted at 8T 1 5M. per Pecul, and Bombay from 8 | 5 to 9 Tales, but very few sales going on, and cash exceedingly scarce

Bengal Opium quoted at 2350 Dollars per Chest and sales dull, Bombay (Malwa) selling briskly at 1380 Dollars per Chest, Turkey Opium in small quantities at 1150 Ds.

Another Hong is about to fail and will involve many, indeed there will remain few in whom confidence can be placed. Canton was never known in such a state of misery.

The Hon'ble Company's Opium Sale commenced on Saturday last, and was finished on Wednesday. The prices are considerably lower than at the last year's sale, but from the progressive improvement in each days average, our commercial readers will observe, that the quantity brought forward has by no means exceeded the demand.

	chests		*average*
1st day——	265....	Rs.	1689 per pecul.
2nd „ ——	395....	„	1717
3rd „ ——	440....	„	1770
4th „ ——	400....	„	1855

Average of the Sale, Rs. 1764 per pecul.

We have great pleasure in publishing the following order, issued by Colonel Dalbiac the Inspector of Cavalry on this presidency, on the occasion of reviewing the 2nd Regt: of Light Cavalry at Deesa.

"The Inspector of Cavalry has to express the very sincere gratification which he has derived from the inspection of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry.

The cleanly, soldierlike, and healthy appearance of the men, and the superior condition of the horses, reflect the highest credit upon the interior economy of the corps, with every part of which, the Inspector had infinite reason to be satisfied.

The movements in the field upon the days of exercise, were not only executed with smartness and precision, but with a proper degree of celerity founded upon good judgment.

The sword exercise in line was never more correc ly performed

The activity, and attention on the part of the Squadron and Division leaders, were observed with peculiar satisfaction, as qualifications of the very first importance, and without which no Cavalry in the world can ever appear to advantage.

The Inspector requests Lieut Colonel Wilson to accept his particular acknowledgments upon the present occasion, and to convey to Captain Gordon, to the whole of the Officers, Native as well as European, and to the Non Commissioned Officers, and men of the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry, this highly merited tribute of his approbation.

(Signed,) D. CUNNINGHAME.
Line Adjutant

CAMP DEESA,
FEBRUARY 28TH, 1823.

[*Bombay Courier.*

Bombay

ARRIVALS March,—Lieut. and Qr. Mr. J. A. Crosby.
Captain—Kerr. H. M. 4th L. Dns.
Ens and Qr. Mr. Geo. Candy 1st | 2d. Regt.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. T. Candy 2d. | 10th Regt.
Captain M. Backall 2d. Batt. 6. Regt.
Brigade Major, J. W. Aitchison.
Ens. F. Outram Engineers.
Captain H. D. Robertson 5th Regt.
Lieut. Patrick Hunter 1st. Regt. Lt. Cav.
Lieut. and Act. Qr. Mr. J. Atherton 47th Regt.
Superintending Surg. Hill Morgan Med. Depart.
Lieut. Thomas Salkes, Pioneers.
DEPARTURES—Lieut. Col. J. Mayne Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen.
Lieut. and Qr Mr. J. A. Crosby 2d | 5th Regt.
Captain S. Hughes, Brigade Major.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay

ARRIVALS.—March 19th Ship Ranger, C. C. Clark, from China 30th Jan.

20th Armenian Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed from Surat.

21th Ship Glorious, John Paterson, from Chian, 30th Jan.

22d Ship Bombay Merchant, John Hill, from Bussorah, 10th Feb. Busaire 31 March, Muscat 13th March.

PASSENGERS

Per Ranger.—Captain Aitchison Major of Brigade Bombay Establishment.

Per Bombay.—Merchant Lieut. P Hunter, Mr. Johannes Catchetoor, Mr Carupt Saboor.

DEPARTURES.—March 18th Ship Good Success, W. Thos Poynton, to China.

19th Ship Hydroos, Nacqudah Aboobucker, to Malabar and Penang.

20th Ship Lady Nugant, Robt. Boon, to Ceylon and West Coast of Sumatra.

24th Ship Sophia, Nacqudah Rashaidebin Mahomed, to Mangalore.

Ditto Brig Jamesina, Alx. Grant to China.

Ditto His Majesty's Ship Alligator, Thos. Alexander Esq. C. B. Captain to Ceylon.

PASSENGERS

By Lady Nugent.—Capt. Aubree.

By Alligator—Lord Thynne Lieut. Michel R. Engineers, Lieut. Rodgers, R. N.

SHIPS LOADING.

English — Ship Milford, for China.
Cornwallis, for ditto.
Samarang, for ditto.
Samdany, for Bussorah.
Caroline, for ditto.
Grab Rahemany, for Malay Coast.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals.—Feb. 28, Portuguese brig Esperança, A. J Ferrao, from Macao 15th January, Singapore 25th ditto, Malacca 29th ditto, and Penang 6th February.

March 31. French ship Zelie, Crareit, from the Mauritius 2d January. Ship Edward Strettell, R. Allport, from Madras 13th February, and Eskapelly 17th ditto. Bark Dolphin, G. Eas, from Madras, and Coringa 20th January. Passengers per Edward Strettell from Madras; Miss M. Halcott, Miss Halcott, Mrs. Room senior, and Mrs. Room junior and three Children.

March 4th. Ship Clydesdale, D. Mackellar, from Liverpool 21st June, and New South Wales 21st December. Passengers, from Sydney: Mrs. Campbell, Captain Campbell, Lieut. Masterson.

March 5, Portuguese Ship Barretto Junior, A. J. de Vasconcellos, from Macao 20th January, Malacca and Sincapore 11th February. Ditto ditto Conde do Rio Pardo, J. S. R. Cordozo, from Macao 30th January. Ship Francis Warden, W. Webster, from Rangoon 18th February.

Departures.—American ship Franklin, J. J. Garvin, for Philadelphia.

Feb. 27, Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, for the Isle of France, Ship Thames, J Litson, for Penang. Brig John Shore, J. J. R. Bowman, for New South Wales.

Feb 28, Ship Sir Edward Paget, J. Geary, for London via Cape.

March 1, Ship Aram, J. Daniels, for Rangoon, Dutch brig Rambang, T. C. Ross, for Batavia. Ship Gloucester, H. B. Scarborough, for Penang.

March 2 Brig Sun, J. Anderson, for the Cape of Good Hope via Isle of France. French brig Entreprenant, De Rochefoucault, from Bourbon.

Vessels gone to Sea.—Feb. 26. John Adam, and Bourbon (French).

Feb. 27, La Seine, Rambang Jattie, and Flora.

March 2, Princess Charlotte.

March 3, Eugenia.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Harbour.—March 3 (None)

At the New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships General Hewett and Thames.

At Saugor.—David Scott.

Madras.

Arrivals.—March 6 Ship Morning Star, F. Mount, from Manilla 24 h January and Penang 17th February; do 7, Ship Phœnix, T. Weatherhead, from Calcutta 15th February; do. 8, Ship Marquess of Hastings, J. Barclay, from London and Portsmouth 23d Oct. and St. Jago 27th November; do. H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely, Brook Hay, from Calcutta 23d February; do. Cutter Mary, J. G. Lear, from Colombo 16th February; H. Ship Portsea, E. Worthington, from Bombay 9th February and Calicut 4th February; do. Brig Norfolk, Kingsell, from Cuddalore 1 to March

Departures.—March 8. Brig Horatio, J. M. Budwell, for Jaffnapatam; 10, H. C. Ship Coldstream, G. Stephens, for London.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.

At Poonah on the 24th February Mrs. Luxas of a Son.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday night the 18th inst. Anna Maria infant daughter of Thomas Crawford Esq.

On the 20th instant, Mr. John Mollison, aged 38t years.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral, on the 27th February, by the Revd. J. Parson, Mr. J. A May, of the firm of May and Co. to Mrs P. Magowan.—Widow of the late Lieut. Magowan, of the Rampore Battalion.

On Saturday, the 1st March, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. Charles Jones, to Miss Eliza Beck, Daughter of the late Capt. R. Beck, of the Country Service.

BIRTHS.

At Barrackpore, on the 21st February, the lady of Lieutenant Stuart Corbet, 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Howrah, on the 26th February, Mrs. Cliffe of a Daughter.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE *of* GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1823.—[SELL.

Rs. As.		Rs.
Prem. 31 0	Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan,	30 0

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1823.

Mr. F. D. Gordon, Commercial Resident at Luckipore.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA,—THIRD WEEK IN FEBRUARY.

*** *Thermometer placed at a North Window in the shade*

February 1823.		DEGS	*February* 1823.		DEGS
Saturday 15th	7½ A. M.	63	Wednesday 19th	7½ A. M.	63
	1½ P. M.	81		12½ P. M.	84
	5 P. M.	78		5½ P. M.	80
Sunday 16th	7 A. M.	65	Thursday 20th	7½ A. M.	64
	12½ M.	83		12 P. M.	85
	5 P. M.	78		5¼ P. M.	84
Monday 17th	7 A. M.	63	Friday 21st	7½ A. M.	65
	1½ P. M.	81		12½ M.	88
	5½ P. M.	80		5¼ P. M.	83
Tuesday 18th	7 A. M.	63	HIGHEST RANGE		88
	12 M.	83	LOWEST DITTO		63
	4½ P. M.	82	AVERAGE MEDIUM		75½

MEDICAL REPORT.

The *encreasing* heat of the atmosphere has raised the average of the Thermometer from 70 to 75½. The general state of disease continues much the same as before, very little upon the whole, but it appears to be encreasing.

Durhamtollah, Feb. 24, 1823.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

From the 6th to the 12th February 1823 inclusive with the previous Imports of the Year.

FROM SEA.

Description of Goods.	*Imported from the 6th to 12th Feb. 1823*	*Imported previously this year.*	*Total.*
Iron,	462	4,906	5,368 Br. Mds.
Lead,	—	1,111	1,111
Steel,	—	—	—
Copper Sheets	429	2,999	428
Do. Nails,	55	338	393
do all other kd	1,886	5,933	7,819
Tin,	2,601	6,705	9,306
Tutenague,	181	363	549
Spelter,	3,795	2,506	6,211
Pepper,	718	6,574	7,292
Cloves,	—	—	—
Mace,	—	92	92
Beetlenut,	—	1,112	11,112
Nutmegs,	—	41	41

INDIGO Imported from 1st September 1821 to 13th February 1822

Factory Maunds.....78 558

Imported from 1st Sept. 1822 to 12th Feb. 1823 104,328

Increase.....25,770

It is our painful duty to mention, that there is strong reason to believe that another murder has been committed within these few days, in the District of Kishnagur. We learn from a letter of an Indigo Planter in that District, that on the 19th of last month, Mr. JAMES FRASER set out on horseback from the Factory of Bhatparrah for Shekarpore to collect money due to him by natives in that neighbourhood. Having arrived and transacted his business at Shekarpore, Mr. FRASER set out about 10 o'clock at night intending to pay a visit to a friend at Muschunda, and has never since been heard of. The next morning his horse was found tied to a tree in Rainagore, a village situated, we understand, between Shekarpore and Muschunda. Mr. FRASER's friends have used the utmost exertions to ascertain his fate, and, not having succeeded in gaining the smallest information, they conclude he has been way-layed and murdered by the natives.—This, of the supposition that Mr. FRASER may have drowned himself, if the river was in the neighbourhood, seems to be the only way in which his extraordinary disappearance can be accounted for.—Our Correspondent adds, that if active measures are not immediately taken to suppress a spirit of outrage which disgraces the District of Kishnagur, it will soon be impossible for the Indigo Planters to live within that jurisdiction without being exposed to the continual danger of assassination.

It is necessary to add, that although our Correspondent's letter did not reach us till Saturday, it bears date the 23d ult., being only four days after the disappearance of Mr FRASER.

Supl. to the Gov. Gaz. March 3.

SUPREME COURT.

OPENING OF THE SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS, FOR 1823.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1823.

This day the second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal were opened with the usual solemnities, by the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, who is again compelled to take upon him the whole Civil and Criminal business of the only King's Court in this part of India. After the accustomed formalities had been observed, the following Gentlemen were called to serve on the Grand Jury:

CHARLES SWEEDLAND, Esq. FOREMAN.

Andrew Stirling, Esq.	Francis Tipping Hall, Esq.
William Sutton, Esq.	David McFarlan, Esq.
Brown Roberts, Esq.	George Ballard, Esq.
W. Popham Palmer, Esq.	Sir Harry V. Darell, Bart.
John Shum, Esq.	Alexander Colvin, Esq.
Philip York Lindsay, Esq.	Tredway Clarke, Esq.
Roderick Robertson, Esq.	John Smith, Esq.
Ed. Vernon Schalch, Esq.	John Bagshaw, Esq.
John Henry Barlow, Esq.	Joseph Dorin, Esq.
Step. Laprimaudye, Esq.	Thos. Reid Davidson, Esq.
The Hon. C. R. Lindsay,	Josiah John Hogg, Esq.

Having retired to elect their Foreman as above, they again came into Court and were addressed by the Judge nearly to the following effect:—

The Calendar was much on the same footing as it usually was: it presented few offences, and if it were to be taken as a criterion of the effects resulting in the habits and morals of the population from the laws as now administered, they would appear to be most salutary and efficient. But, (as we understood his Lordship,) the lightness of the Calendar did not afford a fair criterion; as many more offences were committed than appeared there, and while houses continued to be of the same construction as at present, he did not think the people could ever be honest or property secure. His Lordship would take the opportunity of correcting a misrepresentation of what had fallen from him on the same subject some Sessions ago, when speaking of two offences that were brought to his notice. He was represented to have censured the Police Magistrates: whereas he by no means intended to cast any blame upon them. So far from the cases in question having afforded cause for such censure, they had been brought forward by means of the Police. However it would be recollected that for weeks together robberies had succeeded each other almost every night, owing to the cause already adverted to, as also partly to others which he should men[illegible]

Lately fewer robberies had occurred, but there were many more than were brought to the notice of the public. His Lordship had had his own house robbed as well as others, although not plundered of any thing of great value. In calling the attention of the Grand Jury to this subject, as he had done some sessions before, his Lordship observed, that if they would make themselves acquainted with the whole cases that occurred, many of which never came before the Court, the catalogue would astonish them, and they could not but be convinced that some measures were necessary to be adopted to increase the security of property. He wished them to keep the subject in view, and hoped their experience and local knowledge would enable them to suggest some efficient steps for the prevention of such offences.

His Lordship had consulted many persons on the subject; and from their opinion as well as his own reflections, his conclusion was, that there existed a deficiency in the Officers of Police in point of number. The whole Houses that came within the district under their charge being estimated at 80,000 there were at the rate of 100 houses under the care of each individual: there being in all 800 men employed. In this state of things it was impossible property could be secure from midnight depredators.

His Lordship alluded, we imagine, to the cutcha Houses being so easily broken open by cutting, and the puckah Houses being commonly left during the night with the doors and windows open especially in the hot season, to allow a current of fresh air.

In conclusion, his Lordship intimated that while no better means were adopted to prevent robberies from being committed, he should not be inclined to enforce the laws rigorously against those convicted, as humanity required every means should be tried to prevent crimes before we proceed to inflict punishment.

In the matter of James Silk Buckingham, Esq. late Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

The Court then proceeding to Civil business, Mr. Fergusson rose to move that the Affidavit of J. S. Buckingham marked with the letter A and the Petition thereto annexed be read and filed and that it be ordered that Notice of the said Petition and Affidavit be served on the Honorable John Adam, Governor General in and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and that the Complainant be at liberty to enter into a Bond with such security as is required by the statute in such case made and provided, effectually to prosecute the Complaint. The Petition is as follows:

To the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, Knigh, and the Honorable Sir Anthony Buller, Knight, Justices of the said supreme Court.

The humble petition of James Silk Buckingham, late Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sheweth,

That your Petitioner has been greatly oppressed aggrieved, and injured, by an Act done and an Order passed by the Honorable John Adam, Governor General, in and for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays, that your Lordships will be pleased to grant to your Petitioner an Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal aforesaid, compeling the said John Adam to produce the Copies of the Orders or Order passed by the said Governor General in Council, depriving your Petitioner of his License to reside in this Country, and also all Correspondence which may have passed between the said Governor General in Council and any Person or Persons whomsoever touching the premises, and that the same may be authenticated and Witnesses examined in this Honorable Court, upon the matter of the said Complaint and on behalf of your Petitioner, touching the same, and that the Depositions may be taken down in writing according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament made and passed in that behalf in the Twenty-first year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, your Petitioner being ready and willing to enter into a Bond and to give such Security as to this Honorable Court shall seem meet to prosecute the said Complaint in such competent Court as aforesaid, within the time limited by the said Act of Parliament.

And your Petitioner shall ever Pray, &c.

The Affidavit stated that Mr. Buckingham the Plaintiff had come to Calcutta with a License or Certificate from the Hon. Court of Directors, to reside in India, on the faith of which he had at immense labour and expense established the Calcutta Journal in its present footing, in which, capital was vested to the amount of about Sicca Rupees 200,000; and having brought out part of his family, had made very expensive preparations for his permanent residence in India, at last for the period of six or seven years, with a view to the superintendence of this extensive Concern, of the greater part of which he is still Proprietor. It then stated that the Honorable John Adam, the Governor General in Council, with an intent to injure him (Mr. Buckingham) had declared his License void, and compelled him to break up his private establishment, and to quit the country, to the great risk and danger of his property, and concluded with expressing his determination to prosecute the said John Adam at Law, in some competent Court in Great Britain.

The Court having assented to the motion, Mr. Buckingham was bound over with competent Sureties in the sum of Sa. Rs. 12,000, to prosecute in England.

Calcutta Journal, March 3.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

CALCUTTA—TUESDAY, March 4, 1823.

Bebee Nancy versus *Bebee Johanna and Another.*

The following novel case, came on this day, for hearing before Mr. Commissioner Robinson.

The Plaintiff (a very old woman,) sought to recover from the Defendants (her Daughters) the sum of Sicca Rupees Ten, for arrears of a monthly allowance, directed to be made to her by them. The Plaintiff, it appeared, some months ago applied to the Police Magistrates, for their interference, in compeling her Daughters to pay a monthly sum for her maintenance, who in consequence made an order, directing them to allow her one rupee, eight annas per mensem, and it was to recover payment of these arrears, that the present suit was instituted.

The Defendants admitted, that such an order had been passed, but pleaded inability on their parts to comply with it,—alleging that their Mother had received a considerable sum of money for their prostitution,—that they were but barely *supported* by the persons under whose protection they now lived, and that if the demand was enforced, they had no recourse, but must go to Prison! This statement was not denied by the Mother,—but she contended, that the Commissioner was bound to recognise the act of the Magistrate, and to award payment of the arrears.

Mr. Robinson was however of a different opinon—he thought that the Plaintiff appeared before the Court, under very unfavourable circumstances in demandig mainteance from the very persons she had prostituted *for money*, and as it did not appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that these poor helpless females had any means at their disposal to liquidate the demand, he *Nonsuited* the Plaintiff,

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Accounts have been rececived by the last arrival from Manilla, of an unsuccessful attempt at a Revolution—the object of which was, to reunder the colony independent of Spain. Fifteen of the principal people had been arrested, and were put on board ship, preparatory to being sent to Spain for trial. The fears of the Government were sufficiently expressed by the precautions they took respecting these persons. The Ship, on board which they were, lay in the midst of the wide bay of Manilla, surrounded in every direction by a *cordon* of armed boats. Among the persons thus arrested, there were two Priests, and two Spanish Officers of rank, who had just arrived with the new Governor. The capacity of such a colony as the Phillipines to maintain a seperate independence appears to us very problematical, not from want of numbers, for these islands are computed to contain 3,000,000 of people, but because the population is divided within itself, by difference of color, language and manners, while the proportion of the European race, or that sprung from it, is but a mere fraction in the mass of its barbarous and ferocious Asiatic population. China itself might almost effect the conquest of such a state, if deprived of European protectiou, (an attempt once made before,) but the greater probability is, that it will become a dependency of one of the new Governments of South America, most probably of that of Chili, the inhabitants of which, have hitherto displayed, as we may expect from their climate, the greatest degree of energy and enterprize.

Bengal Hurkaru, March 5.

At the Sale of Opium, which took place at the Exchange on Saturday, 298 lots of Patna containing 1488 whole chests produced an aggregate sum of 45,23,300 Rupess. The highest lot sold for 3175 Rupees, and the lowest for 2970, and the average of the whole was 3036 Rupees. Of half chests 414 were put up and sold for 947,310 Rupees. The average was 1490 Rupees, the highest 1500, and the lowest 1290.

Benares Opium of which 339 chests were disposed of, sold at from 2795 to 2955 Rupees, and the average was 2894 Rupees. The Natives were the principal purchasers.

Bengal Hurkaru, March 4.

Madras

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH 1823.

Six per Cent.

Bengal Remittable Loan ..... *Premium* 28

Six per Cent.

Loan dated 31st March 1822..... *Nothing doing*

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A. Wilson, Judge of the Zillah of Malabar.

Mr. John Forbes, Do. Do. of Combeconum.

Mr. G. D. Drury, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Salem.

Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Cuddapah.

THE arrival of the Ship *Hastings* has put us in possession of our files of different English Journals from the 20th of September to the 22d of the following month both inclusive.

As the subject of greatest importance to an Indian Community we proceed first to notice a few particulars relative to the appointment of a new GOVERNOR GENERAL. Since we issued the *Extra* we have carefuly looked over the latest London Papers of different interests and connections to ascertain on what data the reported appointment rests, from which we collect that although little doubt existed of Lord AMHERST being successful in his application for this high Office, no actual appointment had taken place up to the period when the *Hastings* sailed. Great interest appears to have been made for Mr. MANNERS SUTTON, and it was even doubted in certain high quarters at the latest date of our advices whether he would not be the new VICE-REGENT of India. This arrangement would let in Mr. WYNN as Speaker of the House of Common, a situation he has long been most ambitious of obtaining, in which case the CANNING interest had already named Mr. HUSKISSON as President of the Board of Controul. The office of Chancellor of the Exchequer is however more likely to be filled by this Gentleman, as Mr. *Vansittart* will certainly resign before the meeting of Parliament.

In our Supplement we have given many of the interesting *on dits* on this perplexing subject in the order of their dates, which will enable the reader to judge of the wheel within a wheel which the resignation of Mr. CANNING has put in motion. The present Ministry is composed of so many parties that it is im possible to divide the good things amongst them without giving offence to some. But the contest appears to have been chiefly between the Marquis of ANGLESEA, Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, Lord MARYBOROUGH, Lord AMHERST, and the SPEAKER. The former it is said was strongly supported by the King, but objected to by the Directors. The second named had Mr. CANNING with all the powerful interest of the PORTLAND family for his support, and there can be no doubt that this appointment would have taken place, as it was acceptable in Leadenhall Street, but for the jealousy which it excited in another branch of the present mixed Administration. Then it was that Mr. MANNERS SUTTON was put forward, and we have seen a letter dated London, the 22d of October which say's "it is yet undecided whether Lord AMHERST or the SPEAKER will go out to India." A Ministerial Paper, however, of the same date states the appointment of the former to have been settled, and the following from the *Morning Chronicle* of the 22d does not certainly in our mind give rise to the doubt so cautiously expressed by our Contemporary.

"Lord AMHERST, the newly-elected Governor-General of India, of whose appointment we were the first to apprise the public, was to have been introduced to the Chairman and Court of Directors last Wednesday, and to have taken the oaths. It is possible that this omission may have been occasioned by the absence of Mr. WYNN from town, whose province it is, as a matter of form, to ratify the appointment, by giving to it the sanction of his MAJESTY's Government, but if the usual ceremonies be not gone through on the next Court day, we shall begin to suspect a hitch in a high quarter. We have heard a whisper on this subject."

The *Jupiter* frigate which was to have brought out Mr. CANNING was quite ready for Sea, and it was supposed would be detained for the GOVERNOR GENERAL elect until December. At all events Lord AMHERST, we are assured, may be expected to reach India in April or at the latest in May.

In regard to Lord MELVILLE a London Paper says "we understand from good authority, that notwithstanding all that has so confidently been said of Lord MELVILLE, he has never been thought of at the India House as Governor General of India."

Lord COMBERMERE succeeds the late Sir SAMUEL ACHMUTY as Commander in Chief in Ireland.

The vacant Blue Ribbon has been given to the Marquis of HERTFORD.

[*Madras Courier*,—*March* 11.

Penang.

Extract of a Letter from Penang, dated February 10, 1823

"New Opium has already been selling here at 2,000 Dollars per Chest from a Flying Eastern Trader, and though the price may be quoted at that, no Sales can now be effected. Rice continues in demand; but is totally unsaleable, as the Retail Merchants, who are Chinese, have got into a system of controuling the Market, which effects, all importations at pleasure. It is much to be lamented that a stop is not put to this evil, as the poor classes are literally starving. There are more Beggars in this little hole than in all India put together, and the spectacle of seeing so many miserable objects crawling about the streets, is disgusting. Several individuals with true philanthropy have, I understand, purhased Rice and retailed it to the most needy at prime cost; but however praise-worthy their intentions, they have been far from affording efficient relief; it is notwithstanding to be hoped, that occasional checks of this kind, but, in a somewhat more extensive and substantial degree, will soon put a stop to the villainy of the Chinese, who really appear to possess all the influence and power here. Poor——had a quantity of Wine and Beer, &c. nearly confiscated by a Chinaman calling himself the *Arrack Farmer*, because he removed them from the Ship without a Pass, though a Permit from the Government Collector of Customs for landing all his Baggage was previously obtained. This Farmer has the right of levying a duty of one Rupee upon every Gallon of Spirits, and three Rupees upon every dozen of Wine, Beer, Brandy &c. imported and sold, exclusive of the Duty levied by the Custom House, which will account for the high quotations in my Letter of the 5th.

Nothing of this sort exists at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, I know, and it has been introduced here very probably from Malacca, for it is *Mynheer-like* altogether.

By the bye, the Governor of Malacca is dead, and it is said that all the Dutch Officers and Troops have gone to Batavia to obtain arrears of Pay, the Settlement being drained of every Dollar, and the inhabitants alarmed for their personal safety. Emigrations are daily occurring to Singapore.—*Cal. Jour.*

English News.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1822.—There are now four Noblemen in the fold for the appointment to the Governor Generalship of India, the Marquess of Anglesea, Lord Amherst, Lord Maryborough, and Lord William Bentick. His Majesty is understood to interest himself warmly for the Marquess of Anglesea, but we understand the Noble Marquess has little prospect of success with the Court of Directors. Lord William Bentick, the relation of Mr. Canning, is spoken of as most likely to receive the appointment. His Lordship has something more than his frank and manly character, and kind and conciliatory manners to recommend him to the Court of Directors. His administration of Sicily, which was productive of so much benefit to the inhabitants of that country, and the high reputation he enjoyed throughout the Mediterranean (a reputation which the faithlessness of the Government at home never impaired, however embarrassing the dilemma in which he was placed by it), must naturally plead powerfully in his favor with those to whom the destinies of the millions of India are entrusted.

The Hampshire Telegraph says—"

Duke of Manchester is expected to sail on the 25th instant in the Active frigate, for Jamaica. We understand his Excellency is anxious to reach the seat of his Government previous to the meeting of the House of Assembly, as he has to propose (on the suggestion of Government) that the troops employed for the defence and preservation of the island shall be in future paid out of its revenues, and not by the Government. If this reasonable proportion could be carried into effect in all our colonies, the country would be relieved from a heavy burden at the present moment. Mr. Hume (we recollect) has promised to submit it to Parliament early in the next Session."

James Byrne.—A meeting took place on Friday night in the Long Room, Vernon's Head, North Audley street, for the benefit of James Byrne, his wife and family, for which purpose a considerable sum was subscribed to form a fund, as also for the prosecution of his Irish persecutors!—Byrne, who was present, was quite overcome with gratitude, and after returning thanks, was so overpowered with his emotions as to be obliged to leave the room. The meeting, after returning thanks to Dr. O'Gorman, the Chairman, broke up between eleven and twelve o'clock, every one expressing themselves highly satisfied with the modest and unassuming conduct of Byrne.

Negociation.—During the late negociation for the return of "*the life grace, and ornament*" of the House of Commons to Office, and when Lord E—N's *doubts* were so satisfied, that he was inclined to "un-turn the Key of the Closet," a certain person, on being pressed very hard by his Lordship, is said, while pacing the room, to have muttered this Epigram from Martial.

Non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere quare,
Hoc tantum possum dicere, non amo te.
I hate thee—ask not why—'tis quite uncivil;
But this I own—I hate thee like the Devil.

Upon which Lord E. rejoined in an under tone—

Difficilis, facilis, jucundus, acerbus et idem,
Nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te.
Thou'rt bitter, yet facile, and e'en must be had;
There's no living with, or without thee by Gad!

OCTOBER 21, 1822.

The remains of the late Sir Evan Napean, Bart., formerly Secretary to the Admiralty, and late Governor of Bombay, were deposited, on Wednesday last, in the family vault at Loder, in Dorsetshire.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Extract of a letter from Cyprus, dated August 15:—"Our island is the theatre of devastation. The Barbarians are burning and slaughtering in all directions. *Sixty villages* are completely destroyed. In the village called Morfo, the Turks took a considerable number of women and little children, shut them up in a house to which they set fire, and in which all those unfortunate beings were consumed. Such is the melancholy situation of an island *which has taken no part* in the movement of the other Greeks."

An article from Corfu, dated Sept. [illegible] tes, that after the great Turkish [illegible] been dispatched to Patras, a second expedition, composed of 40 transports, 3 frigates, and one line-of-battle ship, with 8000 troops on board, was fitted out at Constantinople for the purpose of ravaging the Archipelago, while the Greek squadron should be gone round the Morea after the Turkish fleet of Patras. The Admiralty at Hydra, informed of this scheme, caused their squadron of reserve to lurk about Negropont, so that it fell upon this second Ottoman expedition in the rocky and dangerous channel called Bocca-Sileta, between Negropont and Andros. The Turks were panic struck. In a short engagement, a Turkish frigate of the first class and several transports were shipwrecked. Others were sunk or captured, and the remainder pursued, with immense loss, into the waters of Tenedos. Of the whole squadron, only 11 or 12 vessels, two frigates, and the ship of the line, re-entered the Dardanelles. More than two-thirds of the troops perished by the sword or the waves.

An account from Souli, dated the 13th Aug. states, that the Turks suddenly appeared at the foot of the Souli mountains with 15,000 men. The situation of the Greeks was very precarious, and it was resolved to destroy their wives and children to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy, and afterwards to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The Greek women however had influence sufficient to prevent this, and it was resolved that the women (who insisted upon it) should arm: 800 were selected. The men amounted to 3000. They attacked the enemy, the women vying with the men in feats of personal valour, and drove them far from Souli. The result of the action was 1350 prisoners and four pieces of cannon. The loss of the Greeks was 167 men and seventeen women.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 10.—Disagreeable news has arrived from the Morea. The Greeks have destroyed there more than 20,000 Turks in particular battles and in ambuscades. The Turks possess nothing there but Corinth, destitute of every thing necessary for defence The Porte begins to feel in a sensible manner the inconveniences of the Greek insurrection; there are no more Greeks to plunder, which has induced the Treasurer of the Empire to take a desperate measure. A Firman has appeared, which orders every thing made of gold or silver to be deposited in the Treasury for an indemnity, which is arbitrarily fixed. Thus the Mussulmen must renounce every species of luxury, and wear most simple dresses.

Since this was written CORINTH has surrendered to the Patriots.

OCT. 14.—The Paris papers contain a long article, dated Etolia, which confirm all the accounts we had previously received of the successes of the Greeks. They state what we were before apprised of, but at greater length, and with more particulars. The Turkish army, which was divided into different columns, in attempting to penetrate the mountainous defiles with which the country abounds, was attacked at different points by the Greeks; in some cases it was surrounded and nearly destroyed; and every where the Turks, completely routed, were forced to fly before their enemies, with the broken remains of their once numerous army. There seems no reason to entertain any doubt of the truth of this intelligence, so favourable to the Greek cause, and to the re-establishment of Greece as an independent state.

EXECUTION OF GENERAL BERTON. &c.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

POITIERS, OCT. 5--At half-past 9 o'clock this morning, Caffe who was lying in bed with a coverlid over him, having the air of listening to his confessor, opened the crural vein in the left groin with a *bistoury* which he had preserved among his clothes, or had obtained. His death was instantaneous, he had merely time to say to the Ecclesiastic, 'Give me your blessing, and embrace me'. At a few minutes before noon, Berton went to the scaffold. As soon as the suicide of Caffe was known, Berton was tied. He was dressed in a blue great coat, his head covered with a helmet. The Priests approached him, but he said to them, "leave me alone." He was pale but firm. He cried at first with a stifled voice—'*Vive la France!*' *Vive la Liberté.*' But a few instants afterwards he turned his head, and with a strong voice cried---'*Encor e une fois vive la France!*' *Vive la Liberté.*' —There were only a few spectators. Sange and Jaglin were executed this day at Theuars. Jeglin, who never left off weeping, confessed. Sange constantly refused the aid of religion. Jaglin, in mounting the scaffold, cried '*Vive le Roi!* Sange cried, '*Vive la Liberte! Vive la Republique!*'

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ATROCIOUS CASE OF PIRACY.

New Orleans, June 11.—Extract from the log-book of the brig *Aurilla*, of New York, Captain Wing Howland, bound from Baltimore to New Orleans:

"On the 15th of May, finding the current in the gulf too strong, it was thought best to cross the Salt Key bank;' when about half over the bank, two schooners hove in sight, which at first view were of a suspicious appearance. Immediately ordered all the negroes upon deck, thinking to frighten them off, if they were pirates. They tacked and stood from us—the one astern hoisting a private signal: they soon after closed and bore down upon us; they brought us to with a shot, and fired into us after we had hove to; several grape shot passed over us, and others through our sails: we struck our colours, and all went below. They boarded us, and sailed away for Salt Key, then in sight. At 12, brought

us to anchor in 2½ fathoms water, under the island. On boarding us, they drove every person below except the Captain, and put on the skylight and hatches.—16th. The captain and his papers having been examined on deck, some of the pirates entered the cabin, where the mate and passengers were confined; they interrogated us as to the cargo and destination of the vessel, behaved politely, encouraged us not to feel alarmed, as they intended us no injury. The captain was then ordered into the cabin, after which the whole company were taken individually upon deck, and required to confess if there was money on board, and there being none, negative answers were of course given. Having proceeded through the examination of the whole, threatening at the same time, if they found any money, our lives should pay the forfeit, they again ordered us with the crew into the cabin, threw a blanket over the companion way, and placed a guard over us: the slaves were in the mean while kept in the hold, a guard posted over them. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour, during which the pirates were making preparations to torture us into a confession that we had money on board, we were again summoned upon deck, beginning with the sailors, then the captain, mate, and passengers. (The passengers were called in the following order—viz. Stephen W. Wikoff, Capt. John Campbell, William Inskeep, Cas. A. Warfield, William Campbell.) Those who remained behind in the cabin, from the sound of arms, the agonizing groans and the prayers of their fellow-passengers who went before them, and from the termination of ther woful sufferings by the report of pistols, were convinced they were to suffer a cruel death. So regular and systematic were the arrangements, and so well calculated to inspire terror and to fill the breasts of all with the most dreadful apprehensions, that every man marched upon the deck, expecting to meet inevitable death. We were all in succession ordered upon the deck, and made to run the gauntlet through 15 or 20 most ferocious and barbarous monsters disguised in the shape of human beings, from the cabin to the windlass, being beaten most cruelly and unmercifully with swords and pistols, until death would have been a welcome visitor. We were then ordered to sit upon the windlass with our backs turned to them, there to be shot; they put the pistols to our heads and fired them; it is impossible to describe our feelings, when, after the report of the pistols, we found ourselves still alive.—This was the system of terror they adopted to compel us into a disclosure of our hinden riches, as they imagined. We were immediately, as we were successively despatched, ordered into the forecastle, there to await their further vengeance. Language fails to convey an adequate conception of our astonishment and agreeable surprise, when he beheld our fellow-passengers, who we believed were sacrificed to Spanish cupidity and sunk into their watery graves still breathing the breath of life, but whose contenances still communicated the cruel apprehension that harassed their minds. In this place we remained ruminating upon our situation, and anticipating the most horrid consequence of Spanish barbarity. (It is worth while to mention that when we were brought to the windlass, we found it bloody, those hell-hounds of war having, in order convince us of the murder of our fellow-passengers. killed a duck and sprinkled its blood on and about the windlass.) The sailor who had secreted himself being discovered. was barbarously beaten: the poor fellow believing that were all dead, in order to obtain some cessation of his tortures, told the pirates that he knew Mr. Wikoff had a box of money in the afterhold: to get at this box they cut the cabin floor away and broke a few of the lockers, but their search was in vain, for there was no money; they then recommenced to maltreat the sailor, who persisted in declaring that he knew there was a box of money on board; not being able to find it, they beat the sailor most cruelly. Mr. Wikoff was then ordered on deck; as he was ascending, a ruffian stabbed him in the thigh with a stiletto; being on deck, he was again barbarously treated, being stabbed in several places, and beaten with swords and pistols; in vain he declared he had no more money; in vain he declared his ignorance of there being any on board; to cap the climax of human suffering, they put a rope around his neck and hoisted him up to the yard-arm, they dropped him almost lifeless into the chains, then struck him with swords, calling out for money; but he was too far gone to answer: they again hauled him up to the yard-arm, and when he was apparently dead they dropped him into the water, then drew him up and threw him into the long boat, which was alongside the brig: when he was able to move, they drew him on deck, and beat him back in the forecastle. At the sight of him bleeding profusely from several wounds, weakened from the loss of blood, and almost drowned, we all again were certain of undergoing the same cruel treatment. In this horrid state of suspense we were suffered to remain for hours. Being disappointed in the object of their pursuit, they commenced to plunder the brig of every thing that was valuable—the captain of all the brig's papers, and his desk with all his private papers, and the passengers of all their valuable papers of every description, and trunks with all their contents; they robbed us of all our clothing, watches, breast-pins, and in fact of every thing except what we had on our backs. About the same time that they brought the *Aurilla* to anchor they brought the brig *Hiram*, of Newport, Captain Weeks; and, as near as we could ascertain, the captain and his crew suffered severely. About five hours after they had captured us, they saw three sail crossing the bank, they ordered the captain to remain until morning for further orders, and that if he attempted to violate his orders all hands should be murdered and the brig set on fire, then made sail in chase of the three vessels, succeeded in capturing two of them, and then returned to the anchorage near us.—About eight o'clock, p. m. they came on board of us again, ransacked the brig, and took away every thing they could find, even of the most trifling consideration.

"At daylight a large party came on board, and made a thorough search throughout the brig, not the least thing or place was left unsearched. At this time they left us scarcely any thing on board, a short allowance of provisions, and a few large boxes of furniture, which they were unable to take away. They took likewise our colours, a new hawser, and the brig was robbed of every thing. It is impossible to conjecture what would have been our lot had they not captured so many vessels about the same time. About ten a. m. they ordered the captain to cut his cable, and be off immediately; the order was no sooner given than executed. A short time after the cable was cut, and as we were making sail, we saw a boat with a number of the pirates on board, approaching us; we experienced the most terrible apprehensions of a speedy death. For some minutes we remained in the agony of suspense, until they boarded us and demanded of the Captain, in Spanish, his carpenter; but there being no carpenter on board, or attached to the vessel, the Captain answered that there was no carpenter on board. However, they still persisted that there was one, and if he was not delivered up immediately, they would murder all of us instantly. The ruffians fell to beating the captain, then the mate, most unmercifully. In the mean time some persons said that an old negro man by the name of Simon was the carpenter; they fell to beating him, drove him into the boat, and took him off. They left us about half after ten in the morning, all hands employed in repairing our rigging and stowing away what little cargo they could not take away; the boxes, barrels, and packages nearly all broken open, some of which were robbed of part of their contents, and others torn to pieces. As to the quantity robbed, we have not been able to ascertain.

The Liverpool Mercury, Aug. 9.

A Letter to Charles Henry Parry, M. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. on the Influence of Artificial Eruptions in certain Diseases incidental to the Human Body; with an Inquiry respecting the probable Advantages to be derived from further Experiments. By Edward Jenner, Esq. M. D. L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. and Physician Extraordinary to the King. Lond. 4to. pp. 67. Baldwin, &c.

Dr. Jaener has never appeared before the public but on three grand subjects, all novel and ingenious. The first is the Natural History of the Cuckoo, very curious, as a remarkable anomaly of Nature. The second is the Vaccine, both momentous and Newtonian, being, like gravity, a simple agent of extraordinary influence. The third is the present, which inculcates the cure of certain awful diseases, by creating factitious eruptions; a theory certainly of very ingenious suggestion, and deserving the most ample inquiry, as a mode of practice auxiliary to nature under serious emergencies.

To come to particulars. Nature, it is well known, throws out eruptions in order to remove diseases from vital parts to those not vital. Blisters are used upon a similar principle; but tartarized antimony, the method prescribed by Dr. Jenner, has "a mode of operation quite peculiar and contrary to the more simple effect obtained from the application of a blister, which only raises the cuticle." p. 28.

"By the tartrite of antimony (says Dr J. further,) we can not only create vesicles, but we can do more: we have at our command an application which will at the same time both *visicate and produce increased action on the skin itself, by deeply deranging its structure beneath the surface.* This is probably one cause why the sympathetic affections excited by the use of cantharides, and those changes produced by tartar emetics, are very different." p. 29.

Accordingly an ointment of tartarized antimony has been applied in several cases of patients labouring under different diseases, particularly those of consumption and mania, and it is stated, with very considerable success. We are even told of scrofulous ulcers being cured so effectually by this means (p. 66) as to prevent amputation of an arm; and of a young lady, in a dreadful state of hysteria, which had resisted the most skilful treatment, being restored to health by the simple application of this powerful agent.

Many other matters, interesting to medical men, are included in this book, for it opens a wide field of investigation. Experiment, we presume, must determine whether the theory may be at all or extensively beneficial.

The Literary Gaz. Sept. 14.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

FROM O'MEARA'S "VOICE FROM ST. HELENA."

[*Continued from our last.*]

Napoleon's Gallantry.—"Napoleon remarked, that the northern people acquired the custom to develope their ideas; that the English appeared in general to prefer the bottle to the ladies, as was exemplified by our allowing them to go away from table, and remaining four

hours to drink and intoxicate ourselves. I replied, that although we did sit sometimes for hours after the ladies withdrew, it was more for the sake of conversation than for wine, of which last there was not so much drunk as formerly; that, moreover, it was optional to retire immediately after the ladies, or remain. He appeared to doubt this, and made me repeat it. After which, he said that were he in England he would always leave with the ladies. , It appears to me,' said he, 'that you do not pay regard enough to the ladies. If your object is to converse instead of to drink, why not allow them to be present? Surely conversation is never so lively or so witty as when ladies take a part in it. If I were an Englishwoman I should feel very discontented at being turned our by the men, to wait for two or three hours while they were guzzling their wine— Now in France society is nothing unless ladies are present. They are the life of conversation."

Napoleon's domestic Character and Habits.—Napoleon's hours of rising were uncertain, much depending upon the quantum of rest he had enjoyed during the night. He was in general a bad sleeper, and frequently got up at three or four o'clock, in which case he read or wrote until six or seven; at which time, when the weather was fine, he sometimes went out to ride, attended by some of his Generals, or laid down again to rest for a couple of hours. When he retired to bed, he could not sleep unless the most perfect state of darkness was obtained by the closure of every cranny though which a ray of light might pass, although I have sometimes seen him fall asleep on the sofa, and remain so for a few minutes, in broad day-light. When ill, Marchand occasionally read to him, until he feel asleep. At times he rose at seven, and wrote or dictated till breakfast-time, or, if the weather was very fine, he went out to ride. When he breakfasted in his own room, it was generally served on a little round table, at between nine and ten: when along with the rest of his suite, at eleven; in either case *à la fourchette*. After breakfast, he generally dictated to some of his suite for a few hours, and at two or three o'clock received such visitors as by previous appointment had been directed to present themselves. Between four and five, when the weather permitted, he rode out on horseback or in the carriage, accompanied by all his suite, for an hour or two; then returned and dictated or read until eight, or occasionally played a game of chess, at which time dinner was announced, which rarely exceeded twenty minutes or half an hour in duration. He ate heartily and fast, and did not appear to be partial to high-seasoned or rich food. One of his most favourite dishes was a roasted leg of mutton, of which I have sometimes seen him pare the outside brown part off: he was also partial to mutton chops. He rarely drank, as much as a pint of claret at his dinner, which was generally much diluted with water. Afterdinner, when the servants had withdrawn, and when there were no visitors, he sometimes played at chess or at whist, but more frequently sent for a volume of Corneille or of some other esteemed author, and read aloud for an hour, or chatted with the ladies and the rest of his suite. He usually retired to his bed-room at ten or eleven, and to rest immediately afterwards. He never ate more than two meals a day, nor, since I knew him, had he ever taken more than a very small cup of coffee after each repast, and at no other time. I have also been informed by those who have been in his service for fifteen years, that he had never exceeded that quantity since they first knew him.

Napoleon at his Toilette.—While dressing, he is attended by Marchand, St. Denis, and Novarre. One of the latter holds a looking-glass before him, and the other the necessary implements for shaving, while Marchand is in waiting to hand his clothes, &c. When he has gone over one side of his face with the razor, he asks St. Denis or Novarre, "Is it done? and after receiving an answer, commences on the other. After he has finished, the glass is held before him to the light, and he examines whether he has removed every portion of his beard. If he perceives or feels that any remains, he sometimes lays hold of one of them by the ear, or gives him a gentle slap on the cheek, in a good humoured, manner, crying, "Ah! *coquin*, why did you tell me it was done? This probably has given rise to the report of his having been in the habit of beating and otherwise ill-treating his domestics. He then washes with water, in which some *eau de Cologne* has been mingled, a little of which he also sprinkles over his person; very carefully picks and cleans his teeth; frequently has himself rubbed with a flesh-brush; changes his linen and flannel waistcoat, and dresses in white kerseymere or brown nankeen breeches, white waistcoat, silk stockings, shoes and gold buckles, and a green single-breasted coat with white buttons, black stock, with none of the white shirt collar appearing above it, and a three cornered small cocked hat with a little tri-coloured cockade. When dressed, he always wears the cordon and grand cross of the Legion of Honour. When he has put on his coat, a little *bonbonnière*, his snuff box, and handkerchief, scented with *eau de Cologne*, are handed to him by Marchand, and he leaves the chamber.

Sir Hudson Lowe.—The following anecdote sufficiently explains the pitiful character of this man. Mr. Hobhouse had sent to St. Helena his interesting book, *The last reign of the Emperor Napoleon*, requesting that it might be presented to the Emperor. "Sir Hudson (says Mr. O' Meara) spoke about Mr. Hobhouse's book, and observed, that he could not send it to Longwood, as it had not been forwarded through the channel of the Secretary of State; moreover, *that Lord Castlereagh was extremely ill spoken of, and that he had no idea of allowing General Bonaparte to read a book in which a British minister was treated in such a manner, or even to know that a work containing such reflexions could be published in England!*" The Dey of Algiers, one should think, would give any thing to have such a head jailer.

SIR ROBERT PEEL: COMMERCIAL PROFITS.

It is said that Sir Robert Peel, the father of Mr. Peel, is possessed of property to the amount of a million or two in value. Like Sir Richard Arkwright, his origin in life was very humble. In process of time Sir Robert became possessed of a calico printing establishment at Bury, near Manchester, in the business of which he was very ably assisted by his partner, a Mr. Wm. Yates, who died some years since much respected on account of his excellent character. Sir Robert added to this printing establishment two others—one at a place called Rams-bottom, near Bury, and another at the town of Tamworth. During many years of the war with France, when England comparatively monopolized the manufactures and commerce of Europe, Sir Robert, it said, had that branch of business so much to himself (indeed it was then in its infancy, in comparison to what it is now, as to the quantity produced) that he printed as many as one hundred thousand pieces of calico in the course of every year for several years; on which, at that time, he obtained, it is said, a clear profit of a guinea each piece; thus realizing, for many years, for himself and his partners one hundred thousand guineas per annum. That particular species of goods, at that period, was so scarce, that the buyers used actually to scramble for them, even at the enormous profi Sir R. and his partners were realizing. The case is now materially altered; for owing to the introduction of machinery, the process of printing is so easy, in comparison to what it was twenty years since, that where there was then about one piece produced, there are now probably twenty. The consequence is, that the profit on each piece is reduced in nearly a similar proportion. Sir Robert is now out of trade altogether.

ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA.—For a monarch, we believe Alexander started with a large stock of liberal principles, the whole of which, we fear, have now evaporated under the hot political atmosphere of the times, leaving only the usual *caput mortuum* of royal selfishness and ambition. "Educated by a republican (La Harpe,), I am the friend of liberal institutions," was his own declaration in 1814. So we believe he was. As long as liberal opinions cost nothing for their maintenance, and till the kingly instinct prevailed over the lessons of the tutor. When the bear loves his muzzle, and the lion the bars of his cage, kings may be friendly to those institutions which put a check upon their arbitrary will. A zeal in favour of general education has been one of Alexander's hobbies hitherto; but we shrewdly conjecture that this last remnant of his liberality will soon follow the rest. Like some other qualities derived from his republican tutor, and nourished, perhaps, by a tincture of native benevolence in his disposition, it sits awkwardly on a member of the holy alliance, and must yield to stronger feelings rooted nearer the throne. As the *man* departs, the *king* returns. A sense of interest will infallibly conduct him to the same conclusion with a wellknown British boroughmonger—that the education of the lower orders is the master-evil in the present state of society. When men were as ignorant as the ox, they could be managed with the same facility, and worked at the pleasure of their drivers; but having at length been permitted to taste of the forbidden tree of knowledge, they are irresistibly smitten with the desire of distinguishing between good and evil for themselves, instead of adopting the nostrums of those who have an interest in deceiving them.—*Scotsman.*

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—(From Silliman's Journal of Science for June, 1822.)—It appears from the French journals that this singular and incomprehensible doctrine has been revived in Paris; and if a statement of certain effects produced by magnetism, at the Hotel Dieu, during the months of October, November, and December,

1820, in presence of seven or eight physicians, and several other persons whose names are given, is worthy of reliance, it must be acknowledged that the commissioners appointed by Louis XVI. with Dr. Franklin in their number, were clearly mistaken; and that Mesmer ought to be regarded as a man of real genius, misunderstood and persecuted by his cotemporaries.—A detail of several cases has been signed by thirty physicians, and acknowledged by M. Husson, the hospital physician. One of these cases was that of a young girl affected with hysterica and spasmodic vomiting, which nothing could check. She was quite given up, and her end regarded as near. As soon as she was magnetised the vomiting ceased, and after a few trials she fell into a somnambulism; and experiments the most varied, ingenious and exact, convinced the doctor that the magnetic influence was real, curative, and entirely independent of the imagination.—In other cases the magnetic sleep became so profound, that neither calling aloud in the patient's ear, shaking, pinching, nor even a caustic applied to the upper part of the thigh, and to the epigastrium, was able to produce the least sign of sensibility, either by cries, motions, or variations of the pulse.—[Will the reign of quackery never have an end?]

Steam Carriage.—The steam carriage of Mr. Griffith is very ingeniously constructed. The inventor has been assisted by the eminent mechanicians Bramah and Artzberger. The structure is altogether in length twenty seven feet, of which seven are occupied by the boiler and apparatus for motion. The steam is formed in heated tubes, one inch and a half to three inches in diameter, and no more water is introduced to them at a time than what is immediately wanted. These tubes supersede the common large boiler. The reservoir of water will serve for at least eight hours. The safety valves are calculated for fifty pounds the square inch, while the whole apparatus has been proved at 200 pounds. The steam from the safety valves and the cylinders is condensed in flat copper tubes, and reconducted to the reservoir. The apparatus is ingeniously suspended, so as to be unhurt by the motion of the wheels. The whole is so constructed that the horizontal position will be preserved, severe shocks avoided, and the outer wheels enabled to make, in turning the carriage, a larger segment than the inner. The carriage may be made to stop or retrograde at the wish of the conductor, who sits in front and by a pinion directs the carriage. If the machine succeed it will be one of the finest triumphs in mechanics ever discovered.

Deaf and Dumb Amateur.—It seems that the deaf and dumb are not excluded from the pleasures arising from music; a remarkable proof of this is related of an artist of the name of Arrowsmith, who resided some months at Winnington, about the year 1816, exercising his profession of a miniature and portrait painter. "He was," says Mr. Chippendale, of Winnick, who relates the anecdote, "quite deaf. It will scarcely be credited, that a person thus circumstanced should be fond of music; but this was the case with Mr. Arrowsmith. He was at a gentleman's glee club, of which I was president, and as the glees were sung, he would place himself near some article of wooden furniture, or a partition, door, or window-shutter, and would fix the extreme ends of his finger nails, which he kept rather long, upon the edge of some projecting part of the wood, and there remain until the piece under performance was finished; all the time expressing, by the most significant gestures, the pleasure he felt in the perception of musical sounds. He was not so much pleased with a solo as with a pretty full clash of harmony; and if the music was not very good, or rather if it was not correctly performed, he would not show the slightest sensation of pleasure. But the most extraordinary circumstance in this case is, that he was evidently most delighted with those passages in which the composer displayed his science in modulating the different keys. When such passages happened to be executed with precision, he could scarcely repress the emotion of pleasure which he received within any bounds; for the delight he evinced seemed to border on extacy. This was expressed most remarkably at our club when the glee was sung with which we often conclude; it is by Stevens, and begins with the words 'Ye spotted snakes' In the second stanza, on the words 'Weaving spiders come not here,' there is some modulation of the kind above alluded to, and here Mr. Arrowsmith would be in raptures, such as would not be exceeded by any one who was in immediate possession of the sense of hearing."

Particulars of the Loss of the True Briton.—Captain James Harvey, the intelligent commander of this vessel, the loss of which is briefly recorded in our "Naval Intelligence," has supplied us with the following interesting particulars. After being out eighteen days, and having reached lat. 55 N. long. 30 west, the ship was struck down on her beam-ends by a heavy sea, in the night of the 24th ult. The gale continued, and next day she sprang a leak. All hands were put to the two pumps, but the water gained on them; the vessel now running before the wind. The water-casks, &c. were, by midnight floated in the hold, and the ballast covered with water, which increased to a depth of 4 feet. It was at length found that the vessel had started a butt on the starboard-quarter, and worked very much in the after-run. At five next morning, she, having lost all power of her helm, fell, water-logged, on her beam-ends; and with much difficulty the long-boat was launched, and all hands, eighteen in number, got into her, with only four small oars, and a very small supply of provisions, and a compass. A tremendous sea was running, which obliged them to keep before the wind. At 9 in the morning they were fortunately picked up by a brig, the Sally, of Harrington, Capt. Ditchburn, from Dublin, bound to Miramichi. who by great exertion, and with much difficulty, saved them from their perilous situation. On the 29th, this vessel fell in with the Hebe, Captain Nixon, bound for Liverpool, who took them on board and treated them with great humanity.—Capt. Harvey, for himself and crew, is desirous to convey to the commanders of both these vessels, his most grateful acknowledgements, for their generous assistance and hospitable treatment, than which nothing could be more disinterested and humane.

Union of the American Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.—The magnificent work which is to render New York one of the most flourishing and powerful States, of the same extent of territory, that has ever flourished in the long history of Empires, goes nobly on to completion. A few months more, and the Grand Western Canal will cause our inland seas and the ocean to mingle their great waters. Ten thousand men, or about that number, are now employed in the unrivalled enterprise—the offspring of the bold and masculine policy of our present Chief Magistrate.—*New York paper.*

Seven thousand eight hundred settlers have arrived at the port of Quebec this season, from Great Britain and Ireland.

Most important Discovery.—Six weeks since, application was made to a person for the loan of *one hundred pounds* to a young chemist, who had made a discovery he was too poor to substantiate by experiment. The money was obtained, and in a few days repaid by the borrower, already raised to sudden affluence by the private disposal of his invention:—It is a new mode of tanning skins, combining such rapidity and economy, as promise to the public an immediate and immense advantage.—Raw hides, hitherto lying twelve months in the tan pit, and subjected to a process otherwise defective and precarious, are now perfect leather within six weeks, and at less than half the expense. The gentleman who bought the invention, is a noted opposition member and contractor; and from the terms of his stipulation, we may form some judgment of the probable magnitude of the results. He has paid him ten thousand pounds down, he has given obligatory deeds, secured him £5,000 on the 1st of January, £5,000 per annum for the four years next succeeding, and afterwards eleven thousand a year for life!—It is expected the price of a pair of boots will not exceed eight shillings, and a corresponding fall will be produced in all articles of leather manufacture.—*Globe.*

Steam Navigation—We understand a steam-vessel, on a most extensive scale, is now building in Manchester, for the purpose of towing flats and other vessels, containing goods, to and from Runcorn and Liverpool; and report states, that the proprietors of the Mersey and Irwell navigation will very shortly employ vessels of a similar description between Runcorn and Manchester.

The king of Persia, it is said, has been recently converted to Christianity by the arguments of the celebrated missionary, Mr. Martin.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A new Opera was brought out on Monday night at this theatre, called "Morning, Noon, and Night; or, the Romance of a Day." Mr. Dibdin is said to be the author of this play, and it certainly bears about it the broad marks of his hand. The plot is twofold, and the two plots (according to custom) have nothing at all to do with each other:—Lord Avadavat (Mr. Tayleure) has a son, Lord Scribbleton (Mr. Liston), whom he would marry to the daughter of his friend Sir Simon Saveall. Our readers may guess at the character of Lord Scribbleton; he is a novel-writing nobleman, a publishing peer; he has travelled, like Reynolds's Altradorff, and he makes verses, like Sheridan's Sir Benjamin Backbite; moreover, he sees a spectre at every stair-head, and looks for a robber in every corner cupboard, and would almost consent to let himself be assassinated, if he might but live afterwards to

describe the operation. This romance of Lord Scribbleton furnishes all the comedy of the piece. Miss Lydia and his Lordship having never seen each other, Sir Simon Saveall rides over to the mansion of Lord Avadavat, intending to carry back his son-in-law in his hand; but genius revolts at an introduction so ordinary, and the peer privately departs without waiting for the Baronet, determined to have a meeting more interesting and poetical. This brings us for a moment to the second action of the piece. Amelia (Mrs. H. Johnston), wife to Captain Sanguine, is shipwrecked on the coast of Kent, near Sir Simon Saveall's house. Shark (Mr. Terry), a reformed smuggler and highwayman, preserves her, with her children, from being plundered by the wreckers, and conducts her to "The Bush" Inn, where he is himself no welcome guest. To the same house, "The Bush," come, just at the same moment, Captain Sanguine with an Irish servant, and Lord Scribbleton with a French valet: my Lord Scribbleton is going to Sir Simon Saveall's home, to ask lodging as a benighted traveller, and to behold his mistress, himself remaining unknown. Captain Sanguine is pursued, as stage captains usually are, by his creditors; and desires to be unknown, from an apprehension of being arrested. The feud between Mr. Shark and the people of The Bush brings on an equivoque, which is the best thing in Mr. Dibdin's piece. Lord Scribbleton, who passes for disguise as a commoner, is shown to a room in which Shark is supposed to be sitting; Captain Sanguine, who passes for disguise as a nobleman, is shown (the house being full) into the same apartment; Shark, suspecting possible foul play, has privately quitted his quarters, and Mr. Liston finds the room to which he his directed empty; but Captain Sanguine is cautioned by the landlord's daughter that there will be a highwayman in his apartment; and finding no one there but Mr Liston, of course mistakes him for the thief. This scene, although of little value in description, told well in representation. Lord Scribbleton, boasting to Sanguine of his novelistic exploits, the latter takes the fables for real achievements, and supposes him not only the most daring, but the most impudent of depredators. On a sudden the French valet, hearing that his lord is with a robber, appears with loaded pistols, and puts them into Scribbleton's hand; at the same instant the Irish servant, seeing bailiffs surround the inn, rushes in with a broadsword, and desires his master to "fight it out;" Sanguine flies from the bailiffs, thinking Scribbleton still a highwayman, and Scribbleton himself the next moment is arrested for Sanguine's debt. A considerable portion of Mr. Dibdin's second act is occupied with an attempt by the landlord of The Bush upon the property of Mrs. Sanguine. Shark again interferes, and carries her to the mansion of Sir Simon Saveall. In the meantime, Sir Simon having returned to his dwelling, apprises his daughter that her lover will visit her in disguise, and preparations are set on foot to give him a brilliant reception. Then comes equivoque the second. Captain Sanguine being really benighted on the road, knocks at Sir Simon's for shelter, and is welcomed as Lord Scribbleton. He imagines there must be some mistake, from the courtesy with which he is treated; but all his endeavours to unravel the mystery are attributed to his inveterate fondness for disguise. The real Lord Scribbleton shortly after arrives, attended by bailiffs, and threatening vengeance for the detention. No sooner does he show himself where he looks for instant acknowledgment, than Sanguine recollects him as the highwayman of the Bush Inn; and he is conveyed (bailiffs and all) for immediate security into the cellar. The events which follow upon this incarceration we have neither room nor inclination to describe in detail. There is a disguise by Miss Lydia, which we excuse on account of the purpose which it was to answer; and a mistake arising out of Mrs. Sanguine's coming into Sir Simon's house through a trap-door, instead of the ordinary entrance. Eventually the *dramatis personæ* return to their proper shapes and nominations; and happiness and pardon begin to bring matters towards conclusion. Mr. Sanguine recovers his wife and children; Lord Scribbleton is encouraged to hope for the favour of Miss Lydia; and, upon a finale in Sir Simon Saveall's cellar, at last the curtain falls.

LAW.

COUNTY DOWN ASSIZES.

RECORD COURT, AUG. 5.

THOMAS DALY v. GEORGE HENRY SERRATT.—This was an action brought by plaintiff against defendant, for seduction of plaintiff's daughter by defendant, and compensation for loss of services.—Mr. Holmes opened the case, and stated the nature of the action to the Jury, and continued his statement to the following effect:—Here is my client, the unfortunate plaintiff—there is the defendant before you: the plaintiff resides in Killough, and deals in carrying linen from this country to England; he lost his wife in 1815, and she left him with six surviving children, three girls and three boys; the witness, who will be produced to you, is the eldest of the girls and at the time of the seduction she was 17 years of age; the plaintiff, in the course of his business, left Killough in February last, and was absent from that to the 31st March; and on his return home learned, to his great grief, that the defendant had, during his absence, accomplished the ruin of his eldest daughter: he defendant, had managed to get introduced to her, and frequently paid attention to her, while she had the care of her brothers and sisters. His frequently passing her father's house attracted her attention, and she was, after some time, induced to go out, to walk with him. Upon the 23d day of March last he got her into the house, when there was no other person in it; he gave her punch, which he had previously prepared for the occasion, and of which she took only a small wine-glass full, and he afterwards gave her lozenges similarly prepared. She was induced to stay until what he had given her produced its effect; she was first seized with trembling and shivering, and afterwards with stupefaction. Counsel here observed, that he was instructed to state what he was sorry for, but that there was no doubt some deleterious mixture had been put in the punch, and also in the lozenges which he gave her after she had taken punch. When the defendant had reduced the unfortunate victim to this state of stupefaction, he partly forced her up stairs under the pretence that she should have a bedchamber to herself, and forced himself in along with her, and effected his purpose. Counsel here commented severely on the manner in which he defendant had accomplished the ruin of the plaintiff. In the evening, when her aunt, Mrs. Greenan, went to look for her, defendant said, upon his honour she was not there; and when she went back again a second time, he threatened her with a pistol; when she told her husband of her suspicions, and wished to raise the neighbourhood, he told her it would be wrong to do so on suspicion, but he would go himself and ascertain whether she was there or not. It had been intimated to counsel that the defence to be set up was to prove she was equally willing to be seduced as he was to be the seducer; but it would be proved to them in evidence that she has never allowed him again to come into her company, though he often attempted it; and when he could not succeed, he endeavoured to defame her character, and publicly stated that she had behaved improperly previous to her connexion with him.

The evidence of Catharine Daly established the case stated by the learned counsel.

Mr. Scriven addressed the Jury for the defendant. Of all cases that come before a Court, cases of seduction require to be most minutely examined. He had no instructions to throw any obloquy on this unfortunate girl's character, further than what she herself had detailed. She says she is only seventeen years of age; and it was for the Jury to consider whether she did not appear older. The defendant is an officer of the Water-guard, and had been in the navy, and was now a Lieutenat on half-pay. It was impossible that any man who had borne his Majesty's commission, fought his country's battles, and assisted to raise her to the pinnacle of glory she had attained, would or could be guilty of what had been so basely insinuated in his learned friend's instructions. What has been done was venial, compared to what was attributed. The offence was mutual; and she, even by her own account, was led "nothing loth." The counsel, after warmly animadverting on the improbability of drugs having been administered, and the mutual concurrence of the parties to the offence, closed his speech by an appeal to the Jury, if they found for the plaintiff, not to visit his client with heavy damages, as it was not to be expected that a Lieutenant on half-pay could sustain them.

The learned Judge observed, that as the defendant had called no witnesses, the Jury were bound to believe, that in despite of the statement of counsel, and the insinuations contained therein, the plaintiff's character was irreproachable, and that had there been any of that lightness, a coming willingness on her part, the counsel and jury would not have been troubled with the matter: for, in that case, their mutual inclinations would have been gratified in a different manner, and carried on by frequent but shorter meetings than a whole night. It appeared to him that the defendant had created an interest in the bosom of this young creature, which was not all unaccountable to any one acquainted with the female heart; that an officer, either naval or military, was, and must be, a considerable object of attraction in a village; and if they believed the evidence (which his Lordship saw no reason to doubt), he (the defendant) certainly had, under the pretence of affection, taken a most base and unworthy advantage of this unfortunate girl, in the absence of her only protector. His Lordship here expiated with much eloquence and feeling on the want of proper education to young females, and the precarious situation in which they stood, who were deprived of their mothers so early as the plaintiff, and subject to the occasional absence of fatherly protection, and concluded by leaving the question of damages entirely to the jury.—Verdict for plaintiff—100*l*. damages, 6d. costs.

POLICE.

BOW—STREET.—LOVE MATTERS.—A fine looking woman, apparently about 35, named *Boughton*, was brought before Mr. MINSHULL on Wednesday evening, in custody of Bond, charged with making a riot and disturbance

at the house of the Rev. Mr. Cowling. in Somerstreet, Portmansquare. Mrs. Cowling had applied to the Magistrate in the morning for his assistance, and she then stated that the defendant was a natural daughter of the late Sir E. Boughton, and some years ago was under the protection of a Noble Earl, and subsequently of an Officer in the Army, of considerable notoriety in the fashionable world. From the latter she was taken into keeping by a young gentleman named Walker, with whom she remained and was treated with extreme liberality, until about two years ago, when he became the suitor of Miss Cowling, daughter to the applicant. He was under a matrimonial engagement with her, and he endeavoured to shake off the connexion with the defendant, still, however, allowing her a liberal stipend for her maintenance and that of a child, which she had while living with him. Having heard of the intended marriage of Mr. Walker, she was apprehensive of her allowance being discontinued, and it having by accident been withheld a week or two, she was constantly assailing him in the street. She came every day before their residence in Somerset-street, placed herself in front of the house, and dance the child before the window, with such extravagant gestures as to attract a crowd about the door. The attention of the neighbours had also been drawn to the house, and the matter excited so much observation as rendered their residence extremely unpleasant to the family.

Upon this representation, Mr. MINSHULL ordered Bond to go to the house and if Miss Boughton made her appearance, and conducted herself in the manner described, to take her into custody. The officer had been but a a short time there when she presented herself with her child at the door, and in spite of his remonstrances and advice to her to go away, she behaved with much violence, and Bond was obliged to take her away by force.

The defendant, in answer to the charge, when before the Magistrate, pleaded the discontinuance of her weekly stipend as an excuse for her conduct, and said that Mr. Walker was bound as a man of honour to allow a proper maintenance for his child.

Mr. Walker said he was not at all unwilling to contribute to the support of the child, but he wished her to swear it to him in the regular way, and he would then cheerfully pay whatever sum was ordered.

Miss Boughton declared firmly she would do no such thing.

Mr. MINSHULL said he thought Mr. Walker bound in honour to allow sufficient for the support of the child without the adoption of any compulsory measures.

Miss Boughton said her ground, for objecting to swear the child was, that she should then be obliged to accept of parish allowance, and Mr. Walker was well able to provide for it of his own free-will, and upon a most handsome scale. She would be perfectly satisfied with an allowance of 10s. per week.

Mr. MINSHULL thought this demand was not unreasonable.

Mr. Walker said he was willing to pay that sum.

Mr. MINSHULL said he supposed this was all that the defendant desired, and asked her could he rely upon her promise not again to molest Mr. Walker or the very respectable family of Mr. Cowling?—Miss Boughton said, she would certainly not go near him again; and upon her giving her own recognizance in 20*l.* to keep the peace, she was discharged.

A young Gentleman from the country, who got himself into St. Clement's watchhouse, by being too gallant to an oysterwoman, was brought before the Magistrate. Mrs. Margaret Grumpage, the oyster-woman in question, deposed, that the Gentleman came to her stall; in the neighbourhood of Claremarket, and ate threepennyworth of best oysters, taking a little vinegar and pepper with them. That he afterwards gave her a shilling in payment, and whilst she was "rummaging in her pocket for change, he chucked her under the chin. That she, not being accustomed to such familiarities, and being withal a married woman, told him to keep his hands to himself; adding, that she never gave liberties, and no man should take any; and that she had no sooner said this, than the Gentleman was ungentlemanly enough to give her a sad thump on the jaw, the marks whereof were *verry whizzable* to be seen by any body, whereupon she *screech'd* for the watch, and he was taken to the watch-house. Mrs. Grumpage concluded by saying she did not wish to hurt the Gentleman, as he had *satisfied* her for the thump, and the watchman for his trouble, and seemed very sorry for his misbehaviour.—Nevertheless the Magistrate called upon the Gentleman for his defence; and he made a very long one. He had no idea, he said of meeting with such a ——— in the person of a London oyster—*wench*. The very utmost of his offending was chucking her her under the chin, as delicately as possible, and telling her she was too pretty for her profession; but his compliment was returned with a volley of the most outrageous abuse, and in an instant he was enveloped by whole shoals of oyster-women and watchmen who raised such a storm about his ears, that he was fain to take to his heels. But in this he was prevented, and a scuffle ensued, which ended in his being taken to the watch-house amidst the revilings of the mob; though he declared upon his honour that he never inflicted the *thump* complained of. The Magistrate dismissed the matter, with an injunction to the gentleman never to chuck an oyster woman under the chin again.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

ROBBERY OF THE NORWICH AND IPSWICH MAIL.

The following are the particulars respecting the late robbery of the above mail:—Mr. Colchester, a confidential clerk in the service of Messrs. Alexander and Co.' bankers at Ipswich, and who has been in the habit, for a length of time, of coming to town with considerable sums of money entrusted to his care, and returning with the like. On the night of Wednesday the 11th inst., he took his seat by the Norwich mail, and was returning home to Ipswich with a considerable bulk of uncancelled notes, amounting to upwards of 40,000*l*, which had been paid by the London bankers. Messrs. Alexander and Co. it seems, have a box fixed up in the seat of the mail for the purpose of giving additional security to the conveyance of large sums of money transmitted backward and forward, and it was upon this box that Mr. Colchester kept his seat all the way to Ipswich, except for a few moments. He was accompanied by three inside passengers, and only left his seat on two occasions, the first at Ingatestone, where he took a glass of beer; the second time, at Colchester; during the last he held the door in his hand, with his back to the other three inside passengers, and on neither occasion did he lose sight of his valuable treasure more than three or four minutes. It is therefore strongly suspected that these daring villains, who have obtained this immense booty, must have opened the box and robbed it of its contents during the short intervals Mr. Colchester left sight of it, viz. at Ingatestone and Colchester. These three persons appeared to be entire strangers to each other, and accompanied Mr. C. until he reached Colchester, where two of them left, and the third proceeded on, no doubt with the intention of occupying Mr. C,'s attention, and thus prevent him, by the presence of another person, from examining the safety of the property. Mr. C. continued proceeding on his journey with this passenger, in familiar conversation, and had not the least idea of what had occurred untill he reached Ipswich, when he found, in the attempt of fixing the key to open the padlock, that the staple through which it was put had been wrenched from off the side, carefully placed back against the box, so that there was no appearance of its having been misplaced, and thus the thieves had been enabled to take the lock with the stable off at their pleasure. The wrenching of the staple off, it is imagined, must have been done a few minutes before the mail left the inn yard in town. As yet no part of the property has been discovered, nor any of the thieves apprehended who committed this immense robbery.

On Tuesday morning, nine young men, in the employ of Mr. Camp, bookbinder, in Barbican, hired a boat for the day. They proceeded to Westminster-bridge, where they hired a cutter, and rowed themselves as far as Kew, where they had dinner; after spending the day, they returned in the evening all perfectly collected, and on coming between the Eagle at Battersea and the Red-house, it being then dusk, and the tide running very strong, a young man named Thomas Bean, one of the party, stood up rather hastily for the purpose of relieving one of his companions at the oar, but unfortunately overbalancing himself, he fell head foremost into the river. Thomas Buchan, who sat next to him, in his efforts to pick him up, likewise fell into the river: the greatest confusion then prevailed amongst the party. At this critical moment, Richard Marks, another of the party, stripped off his coat, and jumped in with the intention of saving them, but the three grappled each other, and in one minute they all went to the bottom. The unfortunate survivors rowed to the Red house, where they gave the alarm. The drags were instantly got in readiness, and several boats went off immediately, and continued dragging for the bodies till past twelve o'clock, but without the desired success. The rest of the unfortunate young men, overwhelmed with grief, returned home to communicate the sad tidings to the friends and relatives of the deceased. Thomas Bean was a widower, with one child; Thomas Buchan was a single young man; and Rich, Marks has left a wife and two children.

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Selected.

[Should any of our Scotch friends think their country-people *scurvily* spoken of in the following verses let them remember, that the writer's place of abode betokens him to be one of themselves.—Ed.]

Edinburgh, Aug. 12, 1822.

Mr Editor.—We poets might live in our garrets for ever, unknown, did not opportunities like the present induce us to warble forth our loyal panegyrics, and, through the medium of the press, give to the world our inspired productions. Sir Walter Scott has already begun his carols; then why should not I appear before a public *always anxious* to reward merit, and a prince, panting to patronise genius? Through the medium of your valuable paper, I hope you allow my fame to be blazoned around your populous country.—I remain, Sir, your humble servant.

ALEXANDER HOPEFUL.

Ye lads and lasses, dance and sing,
To welcome George our gracious king;
With cheers, then, let the welkin ring,
Carle, now the king's come!
A first impression often takes,
Then swell your pipes, with music shakes,
And greet him in the land of cakes,
Carle, when the king's come!
Ye minstrels, chaunt a merry lay,
And on your reeds a pibroch play,
But keep *your fiddle* far away,
Carle, when the king's come!
Should he shake hands, he will bewitch,
With manners, both the poor and rich,
Then mind ye give him not the ——
Carle, when the king's come!
When George arrives at Holyrood,
The haggis bring; 'tis royal food;
And mind you make the crowdy good,
Carle, when the king's come!
The sheep's head *singed*, too prepare,
For when well cook'd and free frae hair,
All must allow, 'tis princely fare,
Carle, when the king's come!
Your bannocks knead of barley meal,
For a' the strangers are genteel,
And every little slight would feel:
Carle, when the king's come!
Pray whisper in the ladies' ears,
And bid them to allay their fears,
However strange the kilt appears,
Carle, when the king's come!
Else, since 'tis new to English eyes,
The ladies might affect surprise,
And blush at seeing naked thighs,
Carle, when the king's come!
As king's a' use a certain *temple*,
I hope you'll set a good example,
Provide accommodations ample,
Carle, when the King's come!
Should Geordie walk about the town,
Tak care your slops be never thrown,
Frae garret high, upon his *crown*,
Carle, when the king's come.
As some will manners lack, I trow,
Ask M——e, and he'll shew you how,
Down to the vara earth to bow,
Carle, now the king's come!
Lest you could not support his state,
The king has with him brought his plate,
And servants to attend and wait,
Carle, when the king's come!
As courtiers relish dainty lickings,
He fears to trust to casual pickings,
And so a brood of English chickens,
Carle, for the king's come!
Pass whiskey round at every meal,
And if you bumper Mister Peel,
He may the tax upon't repeal,
Carle, when the king's come!
Let no black sheep your mirth deform,
Nor ever name the word reform,
Or you'll bring on a dreadful storm,
Carle, when the king's come:
But all, with hand and heart unite,
To give your royal guest delight,
And he'll report you all polite,
Carle, when the king's come!

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things.
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

Sagacious Provision in the New Marriage Act.—By this profound measure it is enacted, that *if both* the parties *be under age*, the one who *is of age* shall swear that he or she believes they are *both of age!* Here's "Collective Wisdom" with a vengeance!—We know of but one instance at all equal to it; which is in an act passed during the gentle reign of the first Charles' in which the punishment awarded to a certain offence (smuggling, we believe) is *a public whipping and a fine*; "half of which," says the Act alluded to "shall go to the King, and half to the informer!"—In the celebrated trial-by-battle case, a few years ago, Lord Ellenborough said, that "without stopping to enquire whether the law were equitable or not. *if it were the law*, he must put it into execution." We should like to see the above case, under the Smuggling Act, brought forward!

Lord Kaimes, when one of the justiciary judges, returning from the north circuit to Perth happened one night to sleep at Dunkeld. The next morning, walking towards the ferry, but apprehending he had missed his way, asked a man whom he met to conduct him. The other answered with much cordiality. "That I will do with all my heart, my lord. Does not your lordship remember me?—My name's John——; I have had the *honour* to be before your lordship for stealing sheep!"—"Oh, John! I remember you well; and how is your wife? She had the honour of being before me too, for receiving them knowing them to be stolen."—"At your lordship's service.—We were very lucky, we got off for want of evidence; and I am still going on in the butcher trade." "Then," replied his lordship, "we may have the *honour* of meeting again."

A true bill.—A countryman meeting the Vicar of the parish one day, the following dialogue took place: "Did no' yo' say at my wife an' I' r wone?" "I don't recollect ever saying so," replied the Vicar. "Bu' I'm shure yo' sed summot loike it when yo' marri'd us." "I read that," rejoined the Vicar "Then yo' re'd rung; for if yo'd bu' he'rd my wife t'i' morn' yo'd a swore hoo'd bin twenty."

A gentleman of Newport (Rhode Island) has invented a new sort of trap for catching birds, rats, mice, &c. It is founded on the principle of the fondness of animals to see themselves, and consists of a looking-glass affixed to a suitable trap, and placed in a situation likely to be visited by the animal which it is wished to capture. By this means he has caught even rabbits and partridges; and, on one occasion, he secured a dozen mice in one night.

Caper-cutting.—On the island of Malta the caper-street grows wild in great plenty, and is particularly abundant on the walls of Lavaletta, where much fruit is annually produced, which since the capture of the island has been the undisputed perquisite of the officer in command of the engineers. Some considerable time ago the officer commanding that corps complained to the governor, stating that the trees were cut down and the fruit carried away by the inhabitants, and begging the governor to issue an order for the protection of what he conceived to be his lawful property; upon which that old facetious gentleman gave out the following ludicrous order:—"Whereas, it has been reported to me by the officer commanding the engineers, that the inhabitands of Lavaletta have for some time past destroyed the fruit and cut down he caper-trees hanging on the outside of the walls of the garrison: It is the command of the governor that no one in future *cut capers* either on the top or sides of the walls, excepting the lieutenant-colonel commanding the engineers. Any one found *cutting his capers* on the walls after this notification will be confined in the black hole for the first offence, and, for a repetition of so flagitious an act, the next *capers they cut* will be *their own*, at the tail of a calash, to the tune of a cat o'nine tail."

A remarkable instance of the fidelity and attachment of the canine race occurred this week in Manchester.—A shopkeeper in Church Gate being engaged as a performer in the oratorios now holding at Preston Guild, set off for that town on Monday last, by the coach. His dog, Hector, who generally attended him when he went out, followed him to the coach-office, and, on his master getting upon the coach, the faithful animal showed by all the means in his power, placing his fore-legs on the wheel, and moaning, his desire of accompanying him. When the coach started, Hector followed it a considerable distance; he afterwards returned to the coach-office, whence it was with difficulty he could be got home. Since that time, he has sought his master at all the places he usually frequented, moaning and howling continually; and being unable to find him, has constantly refused all the food set before him. No attempts could induce him to eat; and yesterday morning the poor animal finished his career, thus affording another instance of the pertinacious fidelity of the species.

Curious Wedding.—Yesterday se'nnight a man dressed like a caulker, tapped at the door of Stone-house Chapel, and inquired of the clerk (who was in attendance with the minister) if a woman had been lately there. On being told that one had been seen going into the chapel-yard with a basket, he proceeded thither, and found her seated near a tombstone. He immediately began to divest himself of his tarry covering, and she of her outer garments when they both appeared neatly dressed before the minister at the altar, and were married. They afterwards returned to the tombstone, resumed their former apparel, and departed separately as they came in.

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